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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, MARCH 28, 1873.

Summary of State News.

SAVANNAH.

The Savannah Bible Society is composed mostly of members of the Presbyterian, Baptists, Lutheran and Methodist congregations. President, Rev. Dr. Axson; Vice President, Rev. G. G. N. McDonell; Secretary, C. H. Olmstead.——The closing exercises of the Beach Institute, of Savannah, which is devoted exclusively to the education of colored children, came off on Tuesday. Addresses were made by W. H. Baker, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools, and Colonel Jas. Adkins.—*Advertiser.*

AUGUSTA.

The General Colored Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, now in session in Augusta, report salaries of Bishops as follows: H. H. Miles, $1,000; J. A. Beeche, $800; W. H. Holsey, $800, and Isaac Lane, $1,000.——The total number of children attending the city schools of Augusta is 886; white, 434; colored, 452; total number of children attending the schools in the county, outside of the city is 500; white, 400, and colored about 100. Normal classes for colored teachers have been organized.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

ALBANY.

Mr. A. W. Sutton, of Albany, went into Henry Wilson's barber-shop, in this place, to be shaved, and removed his coat for that purpose, handing it to a young barber named Cicero Wilson, who placed it on a peg where it could be seen by Mr. Sutton while being shaved. Resuming his coat after the barber's operations had been completed, he left the shop. Some hours afterward he missed his pocket-book. Suspicion fell upon Cicero Wilson. Cicero was arrested, confessed his crime, and the money was returned except $50.——On Thursday last Major Ely, of Albany, was thrown from a buggy and had one of his legs broken just above the ankle. ——The country store house in Dougherty county, occupied by Mr. M. A. Thomas, who used it for a country grocery, with all its contents, was consumed by fire on Sunday morning last. Loss $1,000.——On Friday night last, at Palmyra, the stables and carriage house, together with two horses, and the contents of the barn, (which was attached to the stables) belonging to Mr. H. V. Calloway, of Palmyra, were entirely consumed by fire. Loss $1,500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—— Last week Mr. James Hill killed a wild cat near Alabany, weighing twenty-one pounds.——Another brass band has been organized in Albany.——Corn is coming up generally in our fields, and much more of it is planted than was planted last year.——Many of our planters began planting cotton the first of last week.——The various private schools of Albany appear to be in a flourishing condition.——Miss Jeanie Patterson gave a reading in Albany on Tuesday.—*Central City.*

DALTON.

Mr. Mark Flowers, of Dalton, in stepping off the train on Saturday, while it was in motion, was thrown violently against one of the brick arches of the car shed, and had his collar bone broken.——The wheat crop in this region is, we understand, rather inferior, and a plentiful yield at harvest not anticipated. Corn preparations are rather backward in consequence of the rainy season. Fruit trees are beginning to bloom.——Mr. West's residence, on Depot street, was consumed by fire on Monday night.—*Citizen.*

ATHENS.

Mr. Benjamin Crep is taking the census of the city of Athens.——A case of the small pox was developed in the vicinity of the Fair Ground last week. We learn the necessary precautions have been taken to prevent its spread.——The stock in the University Bank was all taken in less than an hour after the books were opened.——Colonel William Knox, of Heard county, died very suddenly a few days ago.——The wagon trade of Athens has been very heavy the past winter, and is unusually large now.—*Southern Watchman.*

COLUMBUS.

It seems to be regarded as certain that with $40,000, Broad street, all our manufactories, railroad depots, market and other public institutions can be supplied with water according to the reservoir plan proposed.——The premium list of the Columbus Fair offers some $1,500 for horses and mules.——Columbus has about thirty-six lawyers.——The Columbus Manufactory is now turning out six to seven thousand pounds of ice per day. ——The brick work on the foundations of the Broad street M. E. Church, now Wesley Chapel, has been commenced. The house is to be of brick and will cost about $25,000. *Sun.*

NEWNAN.

Our farmers are going ahead prepairing for, and planting their crops.——Never before was there such a demand for fertilizers in this section.—*Dispatch.*

ROME.

In an engagement between Mr. Burns and Frank and John Coppage, near the Rolling Mill, on Tuesday, four shots were fired—nobody hurt.——At 4 o'clock Tuesday Rome was visited by quite a gale. The wholesale establishment of McWilliams & Co., seemed to sustain most of the injury. The roof was carried away from this building, rolling it up as if it had been a piece of carpet. The second story in the rear was occupied by the general stock of millinery goods, ribbons, laces, etc., which were very materially damaged before they could be removed. The loss of McWilliams & Co. cannot be less than $3,000.—*Rome Commercial.*

MILLEDGEVILLE.

Judge John Hammond, of Baldwin county, has been appointed Trustee of the Lunatic Asylum.——Our farmers are busy planting corn.——The Milledgeville Hotel lot has been sold to Captain W. T. Conn at $7,575. We learn that a new company has been formed and that a building or buildings will be constructed this summer.—*Union and Recorder.*

South Carolina News.

Colonel T. E. Ware, a prominent citizen of Greenvle, is dead.

The Circular Church of Charleston, destroyed by fire eleven years ago, is to be rebuilt.

By the 10th of April the Air Line Railroad will be completed from Greenville to Charlotte

Alabama News.

Burglars are at work in Mobile.

Montgomery and Tuskegee have been connected by telegraph.

The engine and cars of the Western Railroad are draped in mourning for their late conductor, Harlie Crowder.

Mr. B. D Rogers, a well known planter of Marengo county, was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, Dr. J. G. Luther, on the 21st instant.

Tennessee News.

Tennessee to have the sole use of a marque tent the Vienna Exposition.

Three car ads of iron are daily gotten out at the Wiley furnace, forty-two miles from Nashville

Small-pox raging with alarming fatality in portions of yer county, West Tennessee.

A Knoxville bank recently took in $13 in counterfeit fifteent notes.

Political.

The Nevada legislature passed 113 acts during its recent session.

Kentucky elects August 4 a State Treasurer and Legislature. The Democratic Convention is called to meet at Frankfort, May 1st.

The indications are that Robert E. Lee, Jr., son of the late General Lee, will be nominated for Govenr of Virginia by the Democrats.

☞ A. T. Stewart says: "He who invests one dollar in idleness should invest one dollar in advertising that business." It is currently reported that A. T. Stewart is a millionaire.

FARMERS, PLANT COTTON.

Extraordinary Instance of Successful Planting by an Alabama Farmer Who Always Had Corn to Sell.

From the Selma Argus.]

A gentleman, well known to us personally and widely known in Central and West Alabama, but one who refuses to permit us to use his name in this connection, has a plantation in a neighboring county, containing one thousand and forty acres, of which eight hundred are in cultivation. His place is but an average one for the canebrake section, and, as lands now sell, could not, we presume, be sold for as much as twenty thousand dollars. He does not live on his place, which is managed by a superintendent acting under his direction and control, and subject to frequent visits from him. He is an accurate and systematic business man; and the figures and facts set forth below are from his books, and are as nearly absolutely correct as it is possible for accounts of this character to be made. We know there is no material error in them.

Of the eight hundred acres in cultivation on this place from five hundred to five hundred and fifty acres in cotton, the rest mainly in corn or grain for plantation use. The proprietor has run it for the past five years with free negro labor, the laborers working on shares, feeding themselves and furnishing half the feed for the mules, and receiving half the corn and cotton made. The average number of hands employed for five years has been forty-seven, giving something over ten acres of cotton to each hand. No corn in that time has been bought for the place; but in 1870 twelve hundred bushels were sold off of it, and it now has for sale about the same quantity. Corn for the stock being raised on the place, and the negroes furnishing their own food, the outlay on expense account has been small, mainly for implements, repairs, etc.

With this explanation we give the results of planting on this place for each of the last five years:

1868.

Worked 44 hands. Sold 58,186 pounds of cotton, equal to 116 5-100 pound bales, and 186 pounds over, at an average of 22¼ cents per pound, making $13,100 23. Bagging and ties cost $416, and $487 were paid on plantation expense account—$903. Net result, $12,197 23.

1869.

Worked 43 hands. Sold 96,610 pounds of cotton, equivalent to 193 bales of 500 pounds each, and 140 pounds over, at an average of 20 11-16 cents per pound, amounting to $19,996 74. Bagging and ties cost $599, and the plantation expenses were paid $615 55, together $1,254 55. Net result $18,742 19.

1870.

Worked fifty hands. Sold 153,860 lbs. of cotton, equal to 317 bales of 500 lbs. each, and 360 pounds over, at an average of 12 1-10 cents per pound, amounting to $19,241 24. Twelve hundred bushels of corn were sold at $1 per bushel. Total sales of the place $20,441 24. Bagging and ties cost $993 06, and $1,061 80 was paid on plantation expense account. Net result $18,386 36.

1871.

Worked fifty hands. Sold 119,310 lbs. of cotton, equivalent to 230 bales of 500 lbs. each, and 210 pounds over, at an average of 17 cents per pound, amounting to $18,964 85. Bagging and ties cost $531, and for plantation expenses was paid $788 89. Net result $17,644 96.

1872.

Worked fifty hands. Made 190 bales of 500 pounds each, of which 96 bales had been sold when this statement was made, at an average of 17 cents per pound, and if the remainder shall be sold at no more, the total sales will amount to $16,123 66. Bagging and ties cost about $500, and the plantation expenses amount to about $800. Net result, $14,820 66.

In these five years this place has produced 1,088 bales of cotton, which have been sold for $87,133 72. The average number of hands has been forty-seven and a half. The average production per hand has been 4 37-100 bales. In addition to the cotton sales, corn has been sold to the amount of $1,300 and cotton seed to the amount of $150; and corn in abundance on hand now for the next crop offsets the corn made in 1867 and fed out in 1868. The total sales foot up $88,478,172, from which is to be deducted, for bagging and ties and expenses, $10,133 32; leaving as the net aggregate for the five years, $68,341 40. One-half of this net product of the place, amounting to $39,170 80, has been paid to the laborers, leaving as the planter's net profits, in cash, for the five years, $39,170 70 —or $7,834 14 per year.

If the products of the place used on it from year to year were credited each year to the plantation and charged to expense account, the gross figures would be considerably changed, but the net results would be wholly unaffected.

It will be seen that the yield has been varied according to the season, from 116 bales (in 1868) to 317 bales in 1870, and that the price has also varied from 12 1-10 cents in 1870 to 22¼ cents in 1868; and yet, after paying all expenses and outlays, including labor, the planter's net annual profits have averaged at least thirty-three per cent. on the total capital invested.

The same planter, on the same lands, and working about the same number of hands, averaged before the war about two hundred bales a year—less than the average of the last five years, including the comparative failures of 1868 and 1873. And the plantation has been kept in as good condition as before the war. The value of the stock on the place now will fully offset that on hand at the beginning of the term for which this exhibit is made,

General News.

Half a mile of cars constituted one train on the Pacific Railway lately.

Helen Josephine Mansfield's claim against Bowles Brothers amounts to $11,000.

Zanesville, Ohio, complains of a water works ring, which has drawn $100,000 but no water.

The sorrows of Mr. Clayton, of Salt Lake, have been quadrupled by the elopement of four of his wives.

Varieties.

Compulsory education—forced to learn a trade in the penitentiary.

Masons and Odd Fellows, like masons and rod fellows ascending a ladder, get up by degrees.

It is said that the glass-blowers who make lamp chimneys know how to flaw 'em so that one out of every five will break from heat.

Out of 4,000 plays written during the past four generations, it is said that only 35 are now performed.

Miscellaneous Items.

Hon. Thomas R. Clingman, is United States Senator from North Carolina, is the pre-rebellion era, has turned up in New York as a lecturer on "Science and Christianity."

The population of San Francisco is 162,323, an increase in a year of about 10,000 Chinese, 20,000 negroes and 1,550 whites.

An Iowa clergyman's moral insanity takes the form of stealing Bibles, of which he has presented numerous elegantly bound copies to favored members of his flock.

Facts.

Silvered mica reflectors for locomotive head-lights has proved a complete success. An engineer on a locomotive on the West Jersey Railroad states, that by the aid of one he could distinguish the features of a person at a distance of four hundred yards.

The cast steel works of Friederick Krupp, at Epen, in Rhenish Prussia, employed during the year 1871, 6,910 workmen, and turned out 75,000 metrical tons of cast steel, in the form of axles, tires, rails, shafts, rolls, boiler plate, springs, etc. The steam engines in this establishment are 205 in number, and represent 9,550 horse-power.

The Erie Jobber.

New York Letter to St. Louis Globe.]

Jay Gould, notwithstanding the $9,000,000 he surrendered to Erie (because he couldn't help it,) is believed to-day to be worth not far from $35,000,000. He may lose most of this next month or next week by some of his vast ventures, or he may gain as much more. It is rumored that he wants to secure $50,000,000, and then retire, as that is about the sum Corselius Vanderbilt, Alexander T. Stewart and William B. Astor are individually worth. If he should gain his half a hundred of millions, his mercenary devices would only increase. It is always so; the passion for money can never be gratified.

Gould is reputed to be of Hebrew descent (his extreme shrewdness and monetary management would indicate this); but whether he is or not, he is an extraordinary financier, prolific in expedients, and of singular courage in executing his schemes. He is not at all liked, nor does he care to be. Cold, reserved, reticent, he is ever revolving plans in his mind, and aiming at combinations designed to benefit himself, albeit he assumes they are others as well.

You remember that Fisk, in his examination at Washington, said he knew Gould was bent on mischief when he tore up pieces of paper. This habit Gould still keeps. He shows his nervousness and anxiety in no other way. Whenever he is seen walking in Wall street and scattering fragments of letters or dispatches, the brokers say. "The little joker's up to something; look out for him!" And, sure enough, he is always heard from soon after. He now considers himself the leader of the street, and he is prepared to hold his position at much cost.

Some persons think him one of the longest-headed operators the Exchange has known; others declare he has merely been lucky, and that he will soon be "cleaned out" by those he fancies himself superior to. Time will determine the stuff of which Gould is composed. If he were prudent, he could withdraw from active life with his $21,000,000, while he has them. But that is not the way of Wall street. Its excitement having become familiar, must be kept up. All other places and modes of existence, compared to it, appear insane and insipid.

Hall County Subscription to the Air-Line Railroad Enjoined.

One of the most important cases tried was an injunction in the case of some thirty citizens of Hall county against the Ordinary and Tax Collector to restrain them from collecting a tax levied by the Ordinary to pay the interest on fifty thousand dollars of bonds issued by the county of Hall as subscription to the Air-Line Railroad. The Court decided that the Court of Ordinary had no authority to issue bonds for the purpose of aiding a railroad. That such subscription would have been null and void without an act of the Legislature authorizing it, and that the Legislature was expressly prohibited by the Constitution of 1861, 1865 and 1868 from passing any act authorizing such contract. The court passed a decree perpetually ignoring the collection of the tax and the negotiating of any bonds yet unsold. This decision settles a question which has given rise to considerable feeling and controversy in Hall county.—*Gwinnett Herald.*

Editorial Items.

Central Alabama expects a colony from Russia.

New Jersey is to have a new penitentiary. It will be located at Caldwell.

Thirty years ago the island of Nantucket sent nearly a hundred whalers—fine, large ships—into the Pacific Ocean. Now the "R. L. Barston," the last vessel in the whaling business bearing the name of Nantucket on her stern, has been sold at Callao.

The people of North Carolina are to vote upon eight amendments to their State Constitution at the August election. Among other things they strike out the clause requiring the legislature to levy a tax to pay the public debt, provide for business sessions of the Legislature and make Federal and State officers ineligible to seats in that body.

Business Notes.

The assessed wealth of Texas is $578,355,505.

The tailors of England are now organizing a movement for another advance of wages.

The English Railway authorities are considering the subject of the reduction of speed and number of express trains between competing points.

The Fine Arts Financial Association is the latest novelty in London joint stock companies. The idea is to advance money to artists and others on works of art exclusively at a moderate rate of interest, and to effect the sale of the same "under conditions mutually advantageous to the borrower and the company."

☞ INACTIVE.—If a woman desires to retain the possession of a healthy organization, she must not remain inert and idle three-fourths of the time. The women who sit down by the fire to "keep quiet" and muse over novels, while physical health grows delicate day by day, and the mind morbid from lack of exercise and occupation, are to be pitied than the over-worked women of the land, who rise early in the morning, refreshed after sweet sleep, and with glowing cheeks, quick steps and strong muscle, begin the task of the day.

The workers live longer and enjoy more than the idlers. Women expect men to exert themselves, and, rain and shine, to go forth to arduous labor, and encourage them not to waste their time and strength by praising what they accomplish. Why not adopt the same plan in reference to themselves, therefore? That it would work well there can be little doubt, for health and happiness can surely be attained by cheerful activity.

WOULD NOT KISS THE BIBLE.—There was some excitement in Gainesville over the case of the parties in jail charged with an aggravated riot at Flowry Branch, a statement of which was given in the Herald of last week. The three parties were brought into court on Wednesday and their case continued over to Friday. The elder Taylor, who seems to be the leader, when sworn, refused to kiss the Bible, saying it was "nasty." From all accounts they are a desperate gang. It is said that they are the same parties who ecmmitted a murder in this county near Duluth, about a year since. It has always been a little strange to us that no steps have been taken by the civil authorities of the county, or State, to ferret out this crime.—*Gwinnett Herald.*

☞ A few nights ago, at a private party, a young man sat talking to his beloved, when she suddenly grew pale and fainted into his arms. Now, what did the young man do? Did he rush around wildly, frantically, seize a glass of water and dash it into her face, and thereby spoil her beautiful complexion? Not a bit of it. Recognizing the exigencies of the case, he just simply unfastened her dress, and unhooked her corset stays. With a sigh of relief she returned to consciousness, and sweetly murmured, "Thank you, dear Charles." Charles was posted. He knew what was the matter. Pass on.

NEVER HAD 'EM.—A Philadelphia lady who was finding all sorts of complaints against the sparrows which had been introduced into that city to correct the nasty and noisy, restless, greedy sparrows as bad as the worms, "Do you not," asked she of her friend, "think it just as bad to have the sparrows as to have worms." After a moment's deliberation the young gentleman replied, "I don't know, for I never had sparrows."

☞ A Missouri clergyman states that recently he was called upon by a man to attend the funeral of his child; that the next day this man was thrown from the hearse and killed; that the next day the widow came and asked him to preach the funeral sermon for her husband and child, and that the next morning she was fatally stabbed by another woman.—*Exchange.*

☞ According to a statement recently issued, 1872 appears to have been a remarkable year for commercial failures. In that year there were 4,250 failures in the United States, with liabilities amounting to $121,056,000, against 2,915 and $92,240,000 in 1871. In Pennsylvania, last year, there were 450 failures, with $9,422,000 liabilities, against 307 and $7,110,000 the previous year.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

A Postmaster Arrested for Arson and Robbery.

Strike--Suspension and Murders

Foreign and Other Items.

WASHINGTON.

CALAMITIES AND ROBBERIES

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Harbormaster of Stockton, California, was found in the street with his skull fractured, and robbed.

A woman has been arrested in Brooklyn, who is suspected of being the murderer of Charles Goodrich.

John S. Harris, late Postmaster at Kansas City, and later Cashier of the German Savings Bank, burned and robbed the bank. He has been arrested on the charge of arson and robbery, and was released on a bail of $20,000.

RAILROAD STRIKERS INDICTED.

The grand jury of St. Charles county, Mo., have indicted several of the St. Louis, Kansas and Northern Railroad strikers.

BANK SUSPENSION.

Scranton & Co., bankers, of New Haven, have suspended.

TWO MURDERS

were committed in California yesterday.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

A man at Peekskill, N. Y., attempting to kill his wife, inflicted only a trifling stab and hanged himself.

SCHOONER SUNK.

The schooner Ada M. Dyer has sunk off the coast of Virginia. The crew were all saved.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Don Carlos is positively reported to be in Geneva.

The Spanish Cabinet has issued a circular claiming the sympathy and assistance of all parties in the country against the Carlists.

On account of the declaration of emancipation in Porto Rico, the Gaceta of Madrid officially announces the opposition of General Spieltain, Captain-General of Cuba, and General Rivera, Captain-General of Porto Rico.

DEAD.

The death of Amedee Simon Dominque Thierny, an eminent French historian, is announced this morning. Thierny was in his 76th year.

THE COUNTESS GUICCIOLI

is dead at Rome.

The colored Republicans in New Orleans passed resolutions last night indorsing Judge Durrell and President Grant, but expressing pain at the failure of the Senate to accord the Hon. P. S. Pinchback his seat in that body. The resolutions also threaten the secession of the colored Republicans from the party unless they are treated better by Congress.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Vice President Aquilera, of the Cuban revolutionists, who has been on tour in England and France arrived here yesterday. He reports that great sympathy is expressed in England, but the English officials say they cannot interfere until the United States does. In France opinion is divided, some saying that the present republic of Spain ought not to be harrassed at present, while others urge that remonstrance will be sent to Madrid, while others ask why the United States does not interfere, as it is an American question. Aquilers says the Spanish officials have hood-winked Sickles by asking his advice to such an extent that the passive policy of the United States can be relied on for a long time to come in Cuban affairs.

A meeting of United Masons passed resolutions denouncing Vanderbilt for an attempt to deprive the Harlem Railroad workmen of their rights.

The committee appointed to wait on the Mayor demand the enforcement of the eight hour system.

A number of journeymen horse shoers struck yesterday.

The gas men held a meeting last night in favor of the eight hour system, and a strike is apprehended unless the employers concede to their demand.

Ex-Dixon Senator is dying of heart disease.

TWEED'S RESIGNATION

as Senator from the Fourth New York District has been filed.

BURNED.

A part of Campbellsville, Taylor county, Ky., has burned.

WISCONSIN

BURNED TO DEATH.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Three children were burned to death near Read's Landing, Minnesota. They were caught in a prairie fire.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, March 27.—The Marr heirs met here to-day and formed an association to prosecute their claims to the estate of Marr in Scotland, which is worth sixty million dollars.

How He found Them.

The fond sire of a couple of fashionable girls in town found a difficulty in keeping his wash-stand supplied with towels. Being positive that he should have a dozen at his command, and that he could muster but two, he instituted search for the others one day last week. In the room occupied by his daughters he stumbled upon two mysterious packages containing five towels each. They were wrapped around tape bands with running loops to them, and were designed to serve a purpose which his poor wits could not divine. He was enlightened, however, when the daughters came down to dinner looking as thin as a Vinegar Bitters placard on a dead wall. They didn't get their backs up on account of this deprivation, but quietly sat down and ordered an hundred old newspapers. They still appear upon our streets, "gotten up" in the "highest" fashionable style.

☞ There are eleven Territories, two or three of which are twice or three times as large as all New England, and it is a small Territory that is not at least ten times as large as Massachusetts. Colorado is at least ten times as large again as Massachusetts, while Dakota and Arizona are half as large again as Colorado. The eleven Territories contain over one billion and a quarter acres, exceeding by nearly two hundred thousand square miles the aggregate territory of all the present admitted States of the Union. The Territory of Alaska contains 366,000 acres.—*Ledger.*

☞ There is a story of a doctor who went to sattle in a village out west, and on the first night of his arrival was sent for to attend a sick child. He looked at the little sufferer very attentively, and then delivered this oracular opinion: "This here babe's got the smallpox, and I ain't posted up on pustules. We must approach this by circular treatment. You give the little cuss this draught. Then I'll set here and fix. Then send for me. I practiced on fits."

☞ According to the London "Newspaper Press Directory for 1873," all England has only eighty-six daily papers; Scotland, twelve; Ireland, twenty-four, and Wales two. Yet this is a large increase over 1867 —ten years ago—when the United Kingdom issued only seventy-one daily journals, against 126 ten years later.

☞ An exchange says the school board of San Francisco discharges school teachers when they swear. Fifteen lashes is allowance recommended to school boards; but the discipline is not a school board one particularly about titles.—*Dearborn Journal.*

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 19½; Orleans 20; sales 1,377 bales.

Wheat firm and quiet. Corn firm—Western mixed 85@86½. Pork very firm—new $18 05@16 15. Lard firm—Western steam 8½@8 11-16. Turpentine firm at 50. Rosin steady at $3 40 for strained. Freights quiet.

Money firm. Gold 16½. Governments dull but firm. State bonds very quiet. Exchange—long 8½; short 9.

Arrived—Steamers Mississippi and Columbia.

LONDON, March 27.—noon.—Consols 92½ @ 9½.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—noon.—Cotton firm; uplands 9¼@9½; Orleans 9 1-2@ 5-8.

LATER.—Cotton unchanged; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February or March, 9 5-16.

Breadstuffs quiet. Cumberland cut 38s.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, March 27, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—A cold, but bright pretty morning. Quite a number of wagons from the country in the city, generally loaded with wood. Trade pretty fair. A number of barrels of Irish potatoes sold at action this morning, bringing from $1 30 to $2 60 per barrel. Cotton quiet and unchanged at quotations:

COTTON 16½@17.

Flour.—Fine $6; superfine $7@7 50; extra 8 50@9; double extra 9 50; family 10@10 50; extra family 10 50@10 75; fancy 11 50@12.

Corn Meal—85@87.

Wheat—But little offering. Red $3 10@3 20; white 2 25@2 35; amber 2 20@3 30.

Corn—Choice white 85, in store, and 84 at depot, on arrival for medium; mixed 83@84.

Hogs—Gross to butchers 5½@6; net 8. No demand for packing purposes.

Bacon—S. C. hams 15¢; plain 12½@14; S. C. canvassed 15; new smoked, small lots arriving and demand good—shoulders 8½; c. r. sides 10; clear sides 10¢.

Lard—Tierces 9 3-4@10; cans, buckets and kegs 11 1-2@12.

Sugar—Crushed 14 1-2; granulated and powdered 14 1-2; Demarra 11 1-2@12 1-2; standard A 13; extra C 12 1-2@12 3 4; yellow C 12; brown 10 1-2@11 1-2.

Salt—Liverpool $2 25@2 30; Virginia $3.

Molasses—Hogsheads 80; barrels 32@33; New Orleans syrup 75@80.

Candles—Full weights, stiff, 21 1-2.

Coffee—Java 27@30; Mocha 22@25; Rio 23@25.

Tallow 8@8 1-2; beeswax 28.

Butter—Good choice Tennessee very scarce and in good demand 25@30.

Poultry—Chickens 37½; turkeys, 1 00@1 50; geese 50.

Eggs—From wagons 16c, scarce.

Hay—Western timothy $1 90@2 00; clover $1 75; mixed, 1 95@2 05; Georgia 1 90@2 00. Supply nearly equal to demand.

Bran—$1 20@1 25, mill prices.

Vegetables—Irish potatoes $4@4 25; western; sweet potatoes $2 00@2 15. Seed potatoes—Goodrich $4 75@5 00. Early Rose $5 00; Pinckeye $6 25@6 50.

Beans—Mixed $1 50; white $3 00.

Peas—Mixed $1 35@1 40; clay $1 60@1 70; white $1 50@1 75.

Cattle and Sheep—Buying prices, beef cattle, gross, 5@5 1-2; net 9@10; good mutton, gross, 5 1-2@6; net 12 1-2.

Exchange—Buying at par, selling at ¼ premium.

Money—Loaned at 1@1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 13; selling at 1 15.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s, 72@74; 7s, 85@88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury, 8 per cent. non-taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70@72, 8s, 80@82. Augusta, 89@95. Georgia Railroad stock, 93@96; Georgia R. R. bonds, 95@98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 83@86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94@96. Macon and Western Railroad stock, 90@92. Rome city 7s, 68@72 Savannah, 85.

Factory Goods—Remain firm, with fair demand and tolerable active sales. Factory—Brown domestics, Graniteville 7-8, 11¼; Trion 7-8, 11½; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville 4-4, 13; Trion 4-4, 12; Augusta 4-4, 13; Graniteville 3 4, 9½; Augusta 3-4, 9½; Roswell 7-8, 11½; Jewells Mills 7-8, 11½; 4-4, 12½; Concord jeans, 75; Cassimere 85a1 25; light osnaburgs, 14½@18; yarns, $1 60a1 65; cambrics, glazed, 9a10; paper, 11a12; checked, 15; stripes, 13a15; bleached cotton, 7a21; ginghams, heavy, 12a¼35; tickings, 9a30.

Prints—Wamsutta, 8½; Bedford, 8¼; Amoskeag, 10; Arnold, 10; Albions, 11½; Sprague, 11½; Richmond, 11½; Dunnells, 11½.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

For over FORTY YEARS this PURELY VEGETABLE LIVER MEDICINE HAS PROVED TO BE THE GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original and genuine powders

The Prepared.

a Liquid form of SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,) $1.00 per package. Sent by mail.....1.00

☞ CAUTION. ☜

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmons Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

To the Traveling Public.

I WOULD respectfully inform persons of visiting transportation

From Duluth, Georgia,

On the Air-Line Railroad, to

Lawrenceville, Cumming, Alpharetta

or any other point of the surrounding country, and am prepared with good conveyances. Charges moderate. J. A. HOWELL.

feb25—4tf

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years experience, as a business man, desires the position of Book-Keeper, or some like work here in this city. Good reference will be given. Address

Box 57, this office. jan27-4tf

Hammett House,

JONESBORO.....GEORGIA.

THE HOUSE is the popular Stage House on the line of the Macon and Atlanta Railroad, and is the favorite resort of the traveling public. Its location is unsurpassed for health and convenience, and its table is supplied with the best the market affords. Polite attention to guests. Terms reasonable.

R. E. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Thomaston Hotel,

Thomaston, Georgia.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of the above popular house, will spare no pains to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Terms reasonable.

J. M. HUNNICUTT.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

E. MORY SPEER, Lawyer, Athens, Georgia.—As Solicitor General, will attend the Courts of Clarke, Jackson, Walton, Gwinnett, Hall, Banks, Franklin, Habersham, White, Rabun, and give attention to collections and oth r claims.

mar15—6tf

L. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 53, Capitol building.

mar. 9-tf

THOMAS W. LATHAM, Attorney at Law, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Clayton, Douglas, and Fayette, in the United States District, and Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections.

jan3-d6m

ISAAC R. THARPE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19-d1f

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Ga. Georgia. nov16—d12m

JAMES C. HARTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.

☞ Special attention given to Collections. apr13—d1y

WM. H. K. LOFTIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Yorkville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Cowets, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Murray, Paulding and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. ST. ATTORNEY at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr27-1y

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA, Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts of this State and Federal Courts. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. apr17—d1y

RICHAT LESUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW.

LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. jan21—d1y

JAS. A. HAILEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Fort Valley, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Kibert, Glascock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr13-d1y

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT Law, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the transaction of business at points not accessible by rail. Will attend punctually to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the administration of estates. Will also represent parties having claims contested before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. march21—d1y

JOHN D. POPE, (late of Atlanta, Georgia,) Attorney at Law, Sherman, Texas, will practice in the state and Federal Courts of Northern Texas.

Persons owning, or desiring to purchase, lands in Texas, are respectfully informed that I have in my office a prompt and reliable Real Estate Agent.

jan31—d3w3m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—WM. W. SHARP, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Rooms—in the Grant Building, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Terms—$8 per month; 20 lessons, one hour each. He also instructs BRASS BANDS, and arranges Music for them. sep5—d1y

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAmental Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Neal's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr13—d1f

DR. R. S. HILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. Nov7-d1f

Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line

By the Way of West Point, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama.

ON AND AFTER March 1, 1873, double daily passenger trains will run on this line as follows:

STATIONS.	FIRST TRAIN. Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	1:15 A. M.	
Montgomery	10:15 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Mobile	10:30 P. M.	6:45 P. M.
New Orleans		4:00 A. M.

STATIONS.	SECOND TRAIN. Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	7:00 A. M.	
Montgomery	6:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Mobile	5:45 A. M.	5:45 P. M.
New Orleans		3:55 P. M.

Passengers going South and Southwest, will find this line One Hundred and Sixty-Two (162) miles shorter and 12 hours quicker to New Orleans and all points in Texas, than any other. Forty-six miles shorter to Vicksburg and all points in Central and Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change.

☞ Through tickets to all points. Buy your tickets by the way of West Point and Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

G. L. FORZACKER, Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.

G. JORDAN, General Supt. Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.

W. J. HOUSTON, General Passenger Agent, Georgia Railroad Depot, up-stairs. mar1-tf.

Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOM

REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business at DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITE. Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.

JOHN T. GRANT, President.
PRESTON BROWN, Cashier. jan1-d1f

Notice to Retail Druggists.

HEARD, CRAIG & CO., REDWINE & FOX, HOWARD & POPE, will supply Retail Druggists with

Jackson's Magic Balsam.

mar6—d&wtf

A Mental Workshop.

NORCROSS HIGH-SCHOOL,

Second Quarter begins March 17th, 1873. One Hundred and Fifteen Students now attending. A CORPS OF SIX TEACHERS.

TUITION $1.50 to $5 00 per month.

JAS

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1873.

Advertisers.

In to-morrow's CONSTITUTION advertisers will receive the benefit of a tremendous circulation, as some five or six thousand extra copies have been ordered.

Death of a Venerable Man of God.

Yesterday in this city the Rev. Dr. Wilson, an able and aged minister, one of the pioneers of Christianity in this section of Georgia, and a venerable divine of the Presbyterian Church, closed his eyes to all mortal scenes. He passed away peacefully in the full hope of a blessed resurrection. On our local page will be found a brief sketch of his life.

The funeral services take place to day at 9 o'clock, as will be seen elsewhere.

Liability of Banks for Special Deposits.

The Philadelphia Press of the 20th says quite an important case was decided in that city the day before. It was the case of Snull vs. the Kingston National Bank, an action to recover for loss sustained by the plaintiff by the robbery of this institution in 1871. He was a special depositor and placed thirty $1,000 United States bonds in the safe of the bank by permission of the cashier. The verdict was in his favor, and for $27,000. The effect of the verdict will be to make bank officers less courteous, and to increase the business of safe-deposit companies.

Can this be the Drift of that Jury Order in the Federal Court?

It will not be forgotten that at the election for Governor last year, a number of our citizens, who are Democrats, were arrested on charges of violating the Enforcement Act by intimidating Radical negro voters.

The main instigator of these arrests was the United States Attorney General, Henry P. Farrow.

The Federal Grand Jury is now investigating these cases, and several indictments have been found so far, we are informed. The fact has been developed that the present jury, under the new order, is composed mostly of negroes and white soldiers.

Thus we have at last in Georgia seemingly political juries selected by partisan authority to convict political opponents.

If this is true then indeed has there been a most horrible prostitution of the Federal judiciary. It is a case to weary indignation, if true. We are indeed loth to believe it, and we await events.

Honors not Easy.

A letter from Virginia gives a list of candidates on the Conservative side for Governor. Among those named are William Smith, ("Extra Billy,") R. M. T. Hunter, Alexander H. Stewart, General Kemper, Colonel Robert Withers, and Robert E. Lee, Jr., son of General Lee.

Does not this list of candidates have a flavor of the olden time—of the days of official purity and chivalric conduct? Are better men coming to the front at last? It seems a pity that the old stock should be permitted to go out without once illuminating this doubly black age of corruption with a spell of what was, what might have been. But if the fates are adverse, and every one of the Republic's former rulers lays down the cares of life in private station, impartial history will not fail to contrast them and their school with the new era of which Subsidy Pom. and the Credit Mobilier are the best exponents. It is just possible that rascality has transcended the bounds of endurance in the retroactive pay steal; and that the "cheese press and hay-loft" constituencies will decide that it is best after all to have men of integrity, character and honor at the helm.

Personal.

Hon. E. W. Beck, the outgoing representative of this Congressional District, was in the city yesterday, and favored us with a call.

He attributes the success of the Georgia office ring to the limited number of white Radicals in Georgia—there being almost an office for every man. Grant dare not break with them, because he would then be compelled to rely upon Democrats part, which would be very sad and disloyal. The corporal's guard that are left out in the cold organize a counter ring, but the ins easily upset them by swearing that the factious outs are affiliated with Democrats. It immediately cooks their goose, and corn, too, for it continues the corrupt reign of the Office ring over the people of Georgia.

Mr. Beck says that the weak position of Southern members in Washington is due quite as much to the class of men who have heretofore represented, as to Northern hostility. The people of the Southern States need not expect to wield their proper influence or secure their proportion of material aid and governmental measures until the best men are sent,—men of capacity and integrity. He also says that the altered condition of public affairs renders Congressional life unpleasant and unsatisfactory.

Postal Cars.

The continuance of our popular evening post-office at the Car-Shed is endangered. The Postal cars are about to strike in the North, and it is feared that the epidemic will be transmitted to us after the manner of the epizootic. The New England, New York and Pennsylvania roads have notified the Postmaster General that they will withdraw the postal cars after the first of April, unless they are allowed a grab in the Treasury that resembles a little more, in liberality, a Congressman's retroactive haul. There is naturally much excitement and trepidation in government circles over the demand of the combined companies for extra pelf. Known that it cannot consistently be denied by the President or by our law-makers. Justice compels us to say, however, that no railroad manager has the cheek to demand extra pay for work already performed under a distinct and unequivocal contract. Only congressmen are capable of such feats. The railroad people claim that they can make more money by carrying pork in an ordinary freight car than they can by hauling love missives and congressional speeches in postal cars at the present scale of compensation. What will the man who raised his own salary $100,000 say to the proposition? What can he say in the name of consistency?

Cotton Futures.

From General A., one of the wealthiest and most sagacious bankers of the city, we learn that the demand for money from all quarters of this and foreign States is without precedent. This is in part owing to the heavy losses of late on futures, and the majority have been forced to sell, and the result is a loss of not less than eleven millions, within a few weeks, to the people of the South.

The writer once heard an eminent cotton merchant deploring that the cotton exchanges of the country, once so useful and respectable, had degenerated into mere gambling boards, where fortunes were bought and sold, without even a thought of actual delivery. And the mania has even extended to the plantations, many farmers dabbling as eagerly as any one else, in this deceptive game.

We tell them once for all, however, let them beware, and take the back track on such speculations. For as certain as experience is any guide in forming correct conclusions, they are *bound to be swindled*. Let the shoemaker stick to his last, and the farmer to his plow, if he would not come to grief. When was it that the guileless tiller of the soil could compete successfully with the skilled adepts who figure on change?—*Atlanta Correspondence Macon Telegraph.*

The above is the Southern view. In another column we give the Northern view of the matter of cotton futures.

A round sum has been lost in this business. Last year and the year before a good deal was made in the South.

For the information of our readers we would state that such contracts cannot be enforced by law in Georgia.

Section 2956 of the Code says:

"A bare contingency or possibility cannot be the subject of sale, unless there exists a present right in the person selling to a future; *so a contract for the sale of goods to be delivered at a future day where both parties are aware that the seller expects to purchase himself to fulfill his contract*, and no skill or labor or expense enters into the consideration, but the same *is a pure speculation on chances*, is contrary to the policy of the law and can be enforced by neither party."

Chattanooga Iron Manufactures

The iron interests of East Tennessee are rapidly concentrating at Chattanooga, and bid fair to make her the iron center of the South. We learn that Northern capitalists have recently invested largely in real estate in that city, as well as in coal and iron lands in the immediate vicinity, and have made arrangements for the early establishment of a smelting furnace with a capacity of fifty tons of pig metal, per day, within the corporate limits of the city. Another furnace has also been determined upon on the opposite side of the city, with a capacity of thirty tons per day.

In connection with these furnaces, it has been determined to construct a narrow gauge railway to the coal and iron fields owned by the first named company.

As these coal fields are only thirteen miles distant from the city, the line a cheap one to construct, and will run for ten miles through beds of iron, and on a continuous down grade from the coal fields to the city, it is estimated that coal can be delivered in the streets of Chattanooga at eight cents per bushel and still leave a large profit to the company.

This is a step in the right direction, and will eventually make Chattanooga what she should long since have been, the great iron producing city of this continent.

Coal and iron, combined, are the greatest producing or creating powers known to man. Properly utilized, they never fail to enrich their owners.

A people or community having these sure means of wealth at their command, can, *if they will*, become rich and powerful.

The interior Southern city that has coal and iron fields within a reasonable distance, and will construct a system of cheap narrow gauge railways for their development, will inevitably become a great manufacturing point, and with the establishment of manufactories, a great commercial emporium.

Cheap local railways for local development, one the great want of the South.

Grand trunk lines, owned and controlled by foreign capital, with their further discriminations against our interior cities, will not help us, will not render us independent, but will make us still more dependent, and compel us to remain as we are—the servant of others.

It is time we had ceased expending our scant means for the benefit of trunk roads, foreign capital and competing cities, and commence to work for ourselves.

The Wool Trade.

Recent statistics admit the following comparative summary of the wool supply in this country:

	1870. Pounds.	1871. Pounds.	1872. Pounds.
Am. wool clip	163,000,000	146,000,000	160,000,000
Imported	28,559,000	78,349,080	98,206,581
Total supply	191,559,399	224,349,080	258 206,581
Domestic	7,175,000	3,603,000	5,043,000
Foreign	7,811,500	9,210,300	2,610,600
Totals	14,986,500	12,813,300	7,653,600
Totals Jan. 1, '73	11,191,780	9,206,953	2,993,000

In other words, the wool centers hold 12,000,000 pounds more than at the corresponding period of last year.

The statistics of the trade also show that the domestic yield has remained stationary for the last six years, while the foreign imports have more than trebled during that period—thus demonstrating the utter fallacy and futility of our enormous tariff duties. Figures are rather dry reading, but we will risk the following comparative statement to illustrate the beauties of Protection:

	American wool clip	Tot'l imp'ts in U. S.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
1867	160,000,000	30,875,309
1868	177,000,000	43,104,752
1869	152,950,000	48,710,812
1870	163,000,000	28,570,299
1871	146,000,000	78,349,080
1872	160,000,000	93,206,581

Of the 111,600 bales of foreign wool received in New York last year, 43,512 came from England, 15,426 from Cape Good Hope, 12,068 from Russia, 8,561 from Montevideo, 5,426 from Australia, 4,361 from Chili, 3,560 from Greece and 1,755 from Syria. We present these figures to show that Mary might have had a little lamb in any part of the habitable globe. But they have no bearing on the vexed questions as to what the lamb did or what were the traits of its character.

The United States census of 1870 throws some light upon the eventual disposition of the warm fleecy jackets that the ravishing hand of man clips from the innocent creatures:

Consumed in:	Pounds.
Woolen goods—Domestic	154,767,695
Foreign	17,911,894
Shoddy	13,572,023
Hosiery goods—Domestic	5,394,655
Foreign	992,930
Worsted goods—Domestic	13,817,219
Foreign	3,636,966
Carpets	25,139,999

A MATTER TO SILENCE.—Ingalls, the new Kansas Senator, who has held his peace, declares that he cannot sit still any longer and hear his State abused as politically corrupt and vile. If the debate goes on he will sail in and fire a broadside in defence of Kansas, and meanwhile he is authorized to say that if Caldwell does resign Governor Osborne, who is now in this city, will not appoint Subsidy Pomeroy as Senator during the interval, but will wait until the meeting of the next Legislature.

An Englishman, it is said, having heard about the Yankee prosperity of "bragging," thought he would make an experiment on the art himself. He walked up to a market woman's stand, and, pointing to some watermelons, asked, "What, don't you raise any bigger apples than those in America?" "Apples!" said the woman, disdainfully, "anybody might know you was an Englishman!"

COTTON FUTURES.

The View From a Northern Standpoint.

Cotton Planters and Cotton Speculators.

From the New York Evening Bulletin.]

Throughout the South there seems to be a feeling that at New York combinations of speculators are using all their power to depress the value of the great Southern staple. We draw this inference from the fact that meetings of buyers and planters are being held throughout the cotton States at which resolutions are adopted asking that buyers of "futures" will, in all cases, demand the cotton on their contracts, and advising producers to keep back their crops and prevent these combinations from holding cotton enough to meet their contracts, and so thwart their designs.

The friends of this movement seem to ignore the fact that, on all these contracts there are two sides, the "bulls" to advance the price, as well as the "bears" to depress it—and that in the long run the side which has the most correct view of the actual situation of the cotton trade must come out victorious. They also overlook the consideration that a single 100 bales will—and we have seen cases where it did—settle contracts for over 3,000 bales; and indeed there is no limit but time to the amount of contracts it might settle. There is no doubt that the system of contracts in vogue here is gradually reducing the volume of business in actual cotton. A comparison of the number of bales sold here, since and before the adoption of this system, would at once settle that point.

The outburst of feeling among Southern shippers seems to us without warrant. Before this "future" business we had the same class of operations; there were "bulls" and "bears" as now; and the charge recently adopted in the mode of conducting the business places the Southern interest at no more disadvantage than formerly; indeed, as the actual holders of the cotton sold by the "bears" for future delivery, the South has now a very important advantage.

It is evident there is and has been for some time something keeping back the good cottons; for the actual receipts, both here and at other seaports, show that the cotton received is fully 25 per cent. lower in grade than last or former years. It may be that this can be accounted for by the fact that with such a large crop as is generally estimated, the planters have not been able to give it the care that is necessary to produce a good crop. But, whatever may have been the cause of this deterioration in the grade of the cotton coming to hand, it is clear that this fact itself, and not the mere action of speculators (who can influence any market but very temporarily) is to be accepted as a very important cause contributing to the decline in cotton. It is also to be kept in mind that, with the large crop in this country (our receipts now pointing to an important increase over last year,) and an evidently abundant crop in nearly all the cotton producing countries, heavy stocks in Europe, (but not, however, quite as large as last year at this time,) a very unsatisfactory trade in Manchester, and the fact that this expense per loom in building new factories in England is largely in excess of what it was five years ago, (since which time there have been very few new works put up)—all facts seems to indicate plenty of raw material and a scarcity of looms to spin it. It is true there have been some few factories put up in the South; but they can only supply a home demand, and are but as a bloom to a 1,000 acre field; their effect on the great cotton trade can hardly be felt beyond their own neighborhood.

Whether the "bulls" or "bears" will prevail, remains to be seen; but it does seem that the "shorts" (bears) have much in their favor. They, of course, have agreed to deliver what they have not; and if the "bulls" can control all the cotton, they can make their strength felt at the end of each month; but can they, with large crops, hold enough to do this? Have they the requisite moneyed strength? If they have, they will certainly temporarily put up the price; but if not, is not the natural tendency from these causes towards lower prices? Time will tell.

THE HAUGHTON'S FORTUNE.

Four Thousand Dollars Accumulated by Two Children in Begging.

From the St. Louis Times.]

Mention has been made frequently during the past two months of the little imposters who station themselves upon the street corners and appeal to the purses of the sympathizing with plaints, telling of the sudden widow at home with innumerable orphans dependent upon her. A few days ago an officer, meeting the little girl at one of the railroad depots, entered into conversation with her, and learned that she was forced to beg, and that she would cease that life if she could.

The girl's name is Eva Haughton, and she is fourteen years of age. Her mother is Mrs. Laura Haughton, a widow, thirty-three years of age. A little boy, Willie, eleven years old, completes the family. They occupy a room at No. 719 North Sixth street. The husband of Mrs. Haughton was a mechanic in good circumstances in New York city, who died in 1863. About four years afterward, the mother trained the children to beg. It seems that she entered into this as a profession, teaching the children to vary their work from time to time. The business was carried on in New York about three years. Since that time the Haughtons have visited Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, and Louisville, spending about six months in each place. They arrived in this city about four months since, and their united earnings have averaged four or five dollars a day. On Christmas day they received twenty-five, and on New Year's twenty-seven dollars. Mrs. Houghton has now a bank account of $4,000.

When these facts were ascertained, the Chief notified the woman if she continued to send out her children to beg, they would be sent to the House of Refuge. Yesterday, Eva came to police headquarters and said her mother had driven her away because she refused to beg. A temporary home was found her at the Methodist Orphan Home, on Laclede avenue, and the Chief will see to it that she is taken in some good family.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Vagary of a Chicago Savant.

He Tries to Convert His Infant Son Into a Fish.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The Times, of this city, published this morning a long and circumstantial statement of an extraordinary experiment alleged to have been made by a surgeon of the Prussian army, named Louis Schultz, now residing in this city, by which he has demonstrated the ability, not only of his dog, but of his infant son, to live and move under water with as little apparent inconvenience as is experienced by amphibia.

The writer asserts that he has himself seen the boy, now scarcely six months old, enter a large bath tub filled up especially for the purpose, and diving to the bottom, remain there several minutes, picking up bits of candy thrown into the water by the father. The dog appears, from the accounts given, to be scarcely the equal of the child in his amphibious acquirements, notwithstanding that Schultz, with commendable consideration, began his experiments with the canine. This may, however, have been due to accidental priority of the birth of the latter. The mother of the boy, it is stated, is not at all pleased with the experiment upon her offspring, and expresses a fear that the authorities should put a stop to it.

Herbert Spencer, in writing on Sociology, remarks upon the fact that, in the mere matter of pluck, man is excelled by the lion, the tiger, the bull-dog and the game cock. He thinks it amazing that civilized men should pride themselves on a quality in which they are surpassed by the lowest animals. Instead of writing, "a man may mostly in proportion as he shows an attribute common in a higher degree by beings from which we de-

AN ENGLISH LADY IN PRISON.

Remarkable Story by the Daughter of an English Colonel

of

Cotton Planters and Cotton Speculators.

From affluence to a Lager Beer Saloon

The Newark (N. J) Advertiser of the 21st remarks:

Now being detained at the Second precinct station house in this city is a fine-looking young woman about twenty-seven years of age, whose genteel and becoming dress, lady-like manners and evident culture stamp her a person who has indeed seen better days. A descent was made some days since upon the saloon under Oraton Hall, a place of questionable reputation, and presiding at the piano at the time was the subject of this paragraph. She was taken in custody with the other parties in the saloon, but when brought before Judge Lambert she protested her innocence of any criminality, and declared that penury had driven her to seek employment as a pianist in the only place which, as a stranger, and without any means at hand to prove her respectability, she could expect to obtain it.

Her cultured manner and conversation, her evident sincerity and unaffected dignity of demeanor satisfied the Judge that her representations were truthful, and he took pains to separate her as much as possible from disagreeable prison associations, and subsequently drew from her a brief story of her life. She said she was the daughter of Col. John Hutchinson Garner, of Garnerville, near Belfast, county Down, Ireland, who formerly commanded the Fourteenth Regiment British Infantry, but is now a retired officer, living in wealthy ease at the place which bears his name. Several years ago she was married to Wm. Francis Hull, then cashier of the Ulster Bank, at Belfas, the proprietor of a manor of 100 acres at Killyleigh, near Belfast. Soon after their marriage, which was not one wholly approved by her father, her husband attached himself to a club, and soon became so addicted to gambling and drinking that accumulating debts and the threatened dismissal from his position caused him to abscond to this country, where she followed him soon after. He had saved from the wreck of his fortune some $10,000, but he continued his dissipation and gambling in New York, and squalid poverty soon drove them to apartments in a garret.

Then came a struggle for which neither was prepared, and, after some weeks of deprivation and goading want, the husband caused their three children to be placed on Ward's Island, and then deserted his wife and fled to Canada, which is the last she has heard of him. Mrs. Hull, being an accomplished musician and quite proficient enough to teach it, sought for employment as a tutor. But she was friendless and without indorsement of any kind. Hence she accepted the distasteful occupation of a saloon pianist, and while in that vocation she was arrested.

She claims, however, that she had been but a week in the place, and knew nothing of its bad reputation. Judge Lambert, believing her representations, has written to her father a detailed account of his daughter's troubles, also to Robert Herron, of Ardington House, Killyleigh, who is her brother-in-law, and one of the wealthiest men in the county Down. In the meantime, however, he would like to have the assistance of benevolent people in securing for her a proper place to stay until her friends are heard from.

HANGING IN OLD TIMES.

Contrast Between the Past and the Present.

Some Vivid Records of Hanging in By-Gone Days.

A Correspondent's Recollection.

It is really surprising to those of the present century to learn for what comparatively light and trivial offenses capital punishment in the olden time was inflicted. A correspondent gives the following incidents:

While John Hancock was Governor of the Commonwealth, Rachel Wall was hung in Boston for highway robbery. Her offense consisted in twitching from the hands of another female a bonnet worth, perhaps, seventy-five cents, and running off with it. I mention this not to the disparagement of the Governor. He, doubtless, acted upon a sense of duty, thinking it best for the community that the laws of the land—however frightfully severe—while they were laws, should be executed.

A lad eighteen years of age was hung in Salem for arson, during the administration of Governor Strong, similar appeals in his favor being considered and overruled. Yet the intelligence and the humanity, alike of the Executive and of the Council, notwithstanding the result arrived at in both these instances, were unquestionable. Within the same period, a gentleman saw a girl seventeen years of age hung in London, for stealing a silver cream pitcher. Edward Vail Brown was hung in Boston for burglary committed in the house of Captain Oaius Boodwin in Charter street, and stealing therefrom sundry articles.

I once owned a set of the Old Bailey Trials (1795 to 1833) embraced in a series of perhaps, fifty-eight quarto volumes. The earliest of the volumes contain the details of the trial of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, for forgery, whose touching appeals for mercy here recorded were fruitlessly enforced by the splendid eloquence of Johnson. In a later volume, long after the commencement of the present century, eight separate capital convictions are recorded as one day's job of a single tribunal, the culprits being all boys and girls between the age of ten and fifteen, and their offences petty thefts. One case I remember of peculiar judicial atrocity. A young girl in her eighteenth year was indicted for stealing a roll of ribbon worth three shillings. The prosecutor's evidence was to this effect: The prisoner came into my shop and purchased some ribbons. I personally know her, and was on the most friendly terms with her. When she left I accompanied her, and offered her my arm, which she accepted. We conversed together. As we reached the corner of a street leading to the Bow street office I turned toward it. She said she was going in another direction, and bade me good morning. "You are coming with me! I saw you steal a piece of ribbon. She immediately implored me for God's sake to overlook it, and restored to me the article. I said to her that I had lost many things in this way, and was resolved to make an example—I was determined to have her life." And he got it.

I can never forget how my blood boiled as I read the evidence of this cold-hearted villain. Oh! rather, it seemed to me, would I have been in the place of that poor, frail, erring girl on the scaffold, than in the place of her heartless accuser. I rose from the perusal of these volumes horror struck with the continuous record of inconceivable cruelties. It appears to me that the seventy thousand hangings in the region of Henry VIII were matched by an equally long list of persons condemned to be hanged in the reign of George III. Since that time there has been done by Romilly, Brougham, Macintosh and Sidney Smith, and as much, perhaps more by kindred philanthropists on this side of the Atlantic.—*Concord, (N. H) Patriot.*

Mr. Ingalls, a purely accidental Senator, is a man eminently well satisfied with himself. Vanity is marked in all his motions. He strikes me as not having as yet got over his surprise at being here. He is a tall, thin, wiry and rather lengthy man with sharp face, long, narrow head, dark complexion indicative of an ebullitious temper. Ingalls is acute and sharp, with a biting will which will give him some reputation here, provided he is allowed to stay.—*Correspondence Boston Globe.*

A Cincinnati sucker attempted to imitate the recent grand fourth-of-July dinner given by a gentleman in New York, and who served one of the guests on a platter made of a section of the trunk of a tree. The latter was a present from a party of Western friends, who had cut down the tree, floated it half way by land and half by water to the Atlantic coast, and then had it transported to the city. The Cincinnati friends had to fall back on a gander in a wash-tub, owing to a scarcity of swans in Fourthopolis.

ERIE UNEARTHED.

How Jay Gould was Ousted.

A Job of a Million and a Half.

Dan Sickles Pockets $75,000.

New York, March 24.—At the Erie investigation to-day Mr. L. H. Barlow, one of the Erie directors and counsel for the company, testified that when Mr. Lane, one of the old directors called upon him respecting the proposed change of management, he wanted $1,500,000. Mr. Barlow succeeded in having the amount reduced, after communication with McHenry, to three hundred thousand.

Besides this amount there was paid fifty thousand to a Mr. O'Dohorety, and these, excepting what was paid Sickles and his miscellaneous counsel, were all the sums he knew of having been paid. The London stockholders, Mr. Barlow considered, were entitled to be reimbursed by the company. In reference to the thirty thousand dollars voted to the New York Central Company, that was for Erie's share in the expenses incurred by the New York Central in connection with the pro rata bill, the directors of that road having stated that the bill cost them $100,000.

LATER.—The Erie investigation to-day develops the fact that General Sickles received $75,000 for his services in connection with chage of directorship.

An Albany correspondent says that of the money paid by the Erie directors, for expenses in connection with the removal of Gould and others, $75,000 was divided up among six members of the State Senate.

FALLEN.

Once Great in Command, Now a Drunken Vagrant.

From the Kansas City News.]

To-day there is a man going about the streets of this city, ragged, dirty and penniless, subsisting on free lunches, and the charities of gamblers, and has not slept in a bed for months, who during the war, was one of the most dashing cavalry officers in the Union army, and was promoted from the rank of First Lieutenant to full Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, for brilliant exploits on the field of battle, and who for a long time had a large and important command.

He has been here for two or three months under on assumed name, being ashamed to dim the brilliancy of his record in the service of his country by an exhibition of his degradation under his former honored name. He is generally very reticent, having little to do with any one or talking but little, save when "engineering" for a drink, at which he is remarkably successful.

Night before last, while lying helplessly drunk in the rear part of a Third street saloon, some men thought to play a joke on him by stealing his shirt, and proceeded to strip him. Underneath his shirt, and suspended by a string around his neck, was a small canvas bag, which the men opened, and found it to contain his commission as Brevet Major-General, two congratulatory letters, one from Grant and one from President Lincoln, a photograph of a little girl and a curl of hair—a "chestnut shadow," that doubtless one day crept over the brow of some loved one.

When these things were discovered, even the half-drunken men who found them felt a respect for the man's former greatness, and pity for his fallen condition, and quietly returned the bag and contents to where they found them, and replaced the sleeper's clothes upon him. Yesterday a News reporter tried to interview the man, and endeavor to learn something of his life in the past few years, but he declined to communicate anything. He cried like a child when told how his right name and former position were ascertained, and with tears trickling down his cheeks, said: "For God's sake, sir, don't publish my degradation, or my name, at least, if you are determined to say something about it. It is enough that I know myself how low I have become. Will you promise that much? It will do no good, but will do my friends a great deal of harm, as, fortunately, they thought I died in South America, where I went at the close of the war."

Intemperance and the gaming table, he said, had wrought his ruin.

Unexplored Lands.

The Academy, London, gives us some interesting details upon the unknown regions of the globe. These regions are mainly four: the Antarctic region, the extent of which is about seventy-five times that of Great Britian; the Arctic region, Central Africa and Western Australia. That which lies round the South Poles is almost conterminous with the Antarctic circle, and can be traced only to the furthest points reached by the voyagers Cook, Bellinghausen, Weddell, Biscoe, Kemp, Balleny, d'Urville, Wilkes, Ross and Moore from 1772 to 1845. That part of its boundary of barrier ice which lies nearest the South Pole, in latitude 79 degrees south of New Z aland, was attained by Ross in February, 1872.

The unknown region of the Arctic pole is also more or less circular in form, except where it stretches southward to the Greenland ice fields of Greenland. In the long list of "furthest points" which constitute its margin, the inroads made on the previously unknown by Gillis, Wrangell, Parry, Collinson, Maclintock, Kane, Rogers, Hayes, Payor and Mack from 1707 till 1871 remain perhaps the most notable. No one has as yet approached nearer the North Pole than Parry, who reached the latitude of 81 deg. 45 min. over ice, to northward of Spitzbergen, in July of 1827. The unexplored African area of tropical forests and great population, the most interesting of all, because it is the most promising in useful results, stretches from the furthest points explored by the Portuguese travelers of 1806, of the Hungarian Ladislaus Magyar in 1850, and of Livingston in latter years, on the south, to the points nearest the equator reached by Barth in 1855 on the north. Eastward its outline is given by Ipoinas on the routes of Speke in 1862, Baker in 1864, Schweinfurth in 1870 and Livingston in 1870-73. On the west the limits of unknown Africa approach very closely to the coast, and, near the equator, have only been driven inland at the extremities of Du Chaillu's journeys of 1865 and 1866, and by the high point on the Ogowai River attained by Walker in 1866. The settled parts of the coastland of Angola gave the boundary on the southwest. If it be successful, the "Livingstone Congo" expedition, under Lieutenant Grandy, will penetrate to the very heart of the unknown space. In Australia the great unknown desert region lies west of the track explored from South to North by Stuart in 1861-62 which now marks the line of telegraphic communication across the continent. On the south it extended almost to the steep shores of the great Australian Bight; on the north, the greatest inroad on its domain was made by A. C. Gregory, in 1856; westward its outline is formed by the turning-points of the journeys made by Roe, A. C. Gregory, Austin, F. Gregory and Forrest from 1846 to the present time. The areas of these unknown regions are approximately as follows:

	Square miles.
South Polar area	4,000,000
North Polar area	1,000,000
Central Africa	1,000,000
Australian area	930,000

Misconceptionists at the Inaugural Ball.

The Washington correspondent of the Patterson Press, in a sprightly letter, gives the following gossip about the inaugural ball:

There was the exceeding dark Representative to Congress from a far Southern State, in irreproachable evening costume, with him a quadroon woman—his wife, I heard. Her features were regular and fine, her figure graceful and well poised, her complexion scarcely darker than a Spaniard's; yet we were told she had been a slave. And, again, there appeared a white man of pure Anglo-Saxon type, blonde of hair and beard, escorting two colored damsels, one of whom, report said, he was engaged to marry.

Stopping a while to see the dancers in the room, I noticed the alacrity with which the aids dressing-room hastened after performing their duties toward the fair donnies of the ball to render similar service to their darker sisters, buttoning their delicate kids, and adjusting their flimsy trains with like care. Perhaps, if I had been "native to the manner born" I should have felt a spice of indignation that the very contact of chattel, property, or a citizen such as Wendell Phillips, if vis-a-vis with the same white aids, was a surprise. Still, leaving the graver political problems of the day where duties to solve, we must question at least the good taste or expediency of this mingling of races on terms of social equality.

Mr. Hiram of the Kansas Legislature, fond of duels, sent one of his Representatives a challenge, in delivering his subject, that "Brother Hiram won't feel the sinners where he has gone."

THE CONSTITUTION'S SPECIAL

How Scruggs was Left in the Cold.

Gen. Young's Health Restored.

Grant's Southern Tour Postponed

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1873.

SENATORIAL INGRATITUDE.

The reason why W. L. Scruggs has not been confirmed as Minister to Bogota is because the Senate has thus far failed to act upon his nomination.

GEN. YOUNG COMING HOME.

General P. M. B. Young has entirely recovered from his recent illness. He expects to leave here for Georgia in a day or two.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

President Grant has postponed his trip to the South for the present. His avowed reason is the pressure of public business. He contemplates making the trip next spring.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

How the Tweed Case Comes on.

Representatives vs. Correspondents.

The Great Western Ashore

Interesting News From Spain.

WASHINGTON.

DEAD.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Rear Admiral Montgomery is dead.

A YEAR HENCE.

The President informed the South Carolina delegation that he would probably make his Southern tour a year hence.

A BLUNDER

has occurred regarding the Raleigh Collection District. Harris was confirmed on the last day of the session, but the President sent that previously, by a message, withdrawn the nomination. Thus Young retains the office.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf States, on Friday, falling barometer and rising temperature, southerly winds increasing, possibly to brisk, and partly cloudy weather, except on the Western Gulf Coast, where threatening and possibly rainy weather is probable. For the Atlantic States, increasing southeast winds followed by cloudy weather Friday night. For the Middle States, falling barometer, southerly winds, partly cloudy and hazy weather. For New England rising barometer, Friday morning, but falling in the evening with clear weather. Light winds and rising temperature throughout the day for the Ohio Valley. Southeast winds veering to the south with clouds and threatening weather for the lower lakes. South winds, increasing to brisk Falling barometer and cloudy weather for the upper lakes. Falling barometer with fresh to high east winds, cloudy and rainy weather; winds veer to the south and southwest, with cloud and rain from southern lake Michigan to Missouri and Nebraska. The storm centre will move northeast over Wisconsin.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PASSED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The bill appropriating $1,000,000 to the Centennial Commission has passed the Legislature, and now goes to the Governor.

CONNECTICUT.

DEAD.

HARTFORD, March 27.—Senator Dixon is dead; aged 58 years.

NEW YORK.

DISCHARGED.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Senate this evening discharged the committee investigating Tweed's transactions.

TWEED'S PLEA TO THE JURISDICTION OVERRULED.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Legislature continues the investigation of Tweed, notwithstanding his resignation.

PROMPT AND MERITED PUNISHMENT.

John Malony has been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment for the highway robbery of women on last Sunday.

GEORGE FRANCIS AND THE COURTS.

Train was before the Superior Court on a writ of *habeas corpus* and was recommitted. Train held a bouquet in his hand and made a rambling speech. The case comes up again to-morrow.

HEAVY BANK SUBSCRIPTION.

Over one hundred thousand dollars was subscribe to re-establish the Bullhead Bank.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, March 27.—The House and Senate have appointed a committee for conference on the general railroad bill.

DELAWARE.

DOVER, March 27.—W. S. Pride, correspondent of the Wilmington paper Every Evening was expelled from the House of Representatives for criticising certain measures before the Legislature.

ENGLAND.

MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, March 27.—The steamship Great Western, from Bristol for New York, went ashore at Blackmore to-day in a heavy fog.

SPAIN.

DON CARLOS ABDICATES HIS CLAIM TO THE THRONE.

MADRID, March 27.—The Imperial announces that Don Carlos has abdicated his claims to the Spanish throne in favor of his son.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.

Under the regency of Don Alphonso, Gen. Calreras has been appointed to the supreme command of the Carlist forces in Spain.

CUBA.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORCED IN CLOSE PURCHASE.

HAVANA, March 28.—Bidell, the alleged forger remains in close confinement, cut off from all communication with others. Permission has been refused him to consult his counsel. The authorities in the city have strongly remonstrated against the action of the home government to send the prisoner back to London as soon as the British officer arrives to take charge of him. Orders to that effect are daily expected from Madrid.

THE REPUBLICANS ACTIVE.

The Republicans continue to organize here and in the interior of the island. It is rumored that a decree will soon appear releasing from embargo the property now belonging to widows and orphans, and to a number of Cuban gentlemen who have been in no way connected with the rebellion.

HEAVY DESERTION OF SPANISH TROOPS.

A report has reached this city that three-fourths of the regiments of Spain, composed almost entirely of the lower class of the Spanish people, have deserted and joined the insurgents, carrying off their corresponding officers with them.

PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE SLAVE QUESTION.

The abolition of slavery in Porto Rico meets with the approval of the people. A few pro-slavery leaders only object to it. The slave owners consider the abrogation of the law more favorable to their interests than they had reason to expect.

Senor Asperor, Mexican Commissioner, has arrived here, and sails to day on the steamer for New York.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 27.—It is believed that there will not be a general strike of the trades in this city. The present trouble comes chiefly from the Masons and gasmen. The Germans are especially opposed to a strike, and the great mass of mechanics seem averse to it.

The Carlists are masters of Upper Catalonia.

The Ministerial crisis has terminated. No Cabinet changes have yet been announced, but a decree will be issued to-morrow or Saturday ordering an election for a Constitutional Cortez It is said the conservatives will not vote.

KENTUCKY.

PARIS, March 27.—Judgment has been rendered in the Memphis and El Paso Railroad case. The defendants are pronounced guilty of swindling and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. General Fremont is condemned in "contumacion" to five years confinement. Other defaulters who were present were arrested to-day as they were leaving court.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, March 27.—The Assembly to-day rejected the motion made by the Left for the abolition of the state of siege.

SPAIN

MADRID, March 27.—It is rumored that the secession movement is on foot in Canaries. The leaders of which propose to declare the islands independent of Spain, and ask for British protection.

General Hidalgo has been appointed Captain-General of Canaries.

Insubordination is spreading in Catalonia. Many officers have been threatened with death and are obliged to fly.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 19½; Orleans 20. sales 2,198 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts 283 bales; gross 4,588.

Sales for export to-day 2,596 bales.

Sales of cotton to-day for future delivery 23,900 bales, as follows: March, 18¾. April 18 9-16a18 13-16. May, 19a19½. June, 19¾a19¾. July, 19 9-16a19¾. October, 17¼.

Flour quiet and steady. Whisky 93. Wheat firm; buyers and sellers 3c¢ apart; red winter western $1 70a1 87½. Corn in moderate request and a shade firmer. Rice quiet and steady. Pork very strong at $16 25a16 30. Beef steady. Lard in good demand for futures. Turpentine active and higher at 61. Rosin firm. Tallow quiet. Freights quiet.

Coffee ¼ cent higher, closing strong; Rio 16¾a19.

Money 1-16 and interest. Sterling steady Gold 16¾a16¾. Governments advanced ¼a¾. State bonds very dull.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Cotton firmer; middlings 19 3-8; gross receipts 215 bales; exports coastwise 126; sales 261; stock 9,613.

SAVANNAH, March 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18¾; net receipts 1,208 bales; exports coastwise 103;

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Mayson sells two fine horses to-morrow morning.

A neat cottage on Crew street, near the City Hall, for rent.

Mayson will sell the Opera House Saloon and fixtures at auction to-morrow.

W. H. BROTHERTON commences his closing out sale to-day. He proposes to close out his entire stock at greatly reduced prices. Prints, best brands, 11½c; kid gloves, two buttons, 75c; one button, 50c, striped cambrics, 18½c; solid buff chambos, 18c; bleached and brown domestics, shoes, and in fact all other goods at the same reduction. I mean business, and am determined to close out my stock. All I ask is a call. mar26-d5t

ADVERTISE in to-morrow's CONSTITUTION.

MARS was the brightest planet yesterday.

MAYSON sells two fine horses at auction to-morrow.

A NEAT cottage on Crew street near the City Hall for rent.

TO ADVERTISERS.—To-morrow's CONSTITUTION will circulate 10,000 copies.

IMMENSE circulation of THE CONSTITUTION to-morrow. Send in advertisements early.

COLONEL J. T. BANKS, of our city, left for New York last night on legal business.

CALL early at Phillips & Crew's and secure seats to Cal. Wagner's to-night.

Mayson sells the stock and fixtures of the Opera House saloon at auction to-morrow.

THE Canton Copper mines in Cherokee county have been reopened and promises to yield handsomely.

THE Odd Fellows of Atlanta are making preparations for a grand display on their anniversary day next month.

Advertisers.

Nearly ten thousand copies of THE CONSTITUTION issued to-morrow.

CAPTAIN ROSWELL KING, of Athens, was at the Kimball House last night. We were pleased to see him looking so well and enjoying his rest from the active duties of the law.

YOU. DUNNING is the auctioneer for the house of L. Nathans & Co. His deep bass voice well qualifies him for the position. He is more of a success as an auctioneer than a fisherman.

GOING, going, and—well, if you want a Kentucky Library ticket, why don't you say so? Phillips & Crew and Redwine & Fox are closing out sales. Now or never is your chance.

WE are pleased to announce the arrival of Mr. G. B. Adair from Charleston. He shipped the first through train of fertilizers to Atlanta over the Port Royal Railroad. It came to Adair & Bro.

LAGRANGE, GA., March 26, 1873.—*Mr. Fred Hope, Atlanta, Ga.*—DEAR SIR: Seeing your advertisement in THE CONSTITUTION yesterday reminded me that I must have a baby carriage. Please give me prices, style, etc., and oblige C.

It was sad, very sad yesterday to see four disconsolate looking men hunting for a freight train under Bell street bridge. The cloud that passed over their woe-begone features revealed sermons to a local editor among 'em taking notes.

Heavy Circulation.

The attention of advertisers is called to the fact that our regular edition to-morrow will be *five or six thousand extra copies*, which have been subscribed for. This is a rare opportunity, which business men should not allow to pass. Send in your advertisements early to-day.

PERSONAL.—B. W. Wrenn, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, has returned from New York. The Railroad Ticket Agents' Convention adopted the old rates for the South. Cars will go through from New Orleans to New York without change.

ANY ONE wishing to purchase a desirable residence had better attend the sale of Wallace & Fowler this afternoon at 4 o'clock, they sell one on Collins street of six rooms; and then one on Jenkins street, Mrs. Botsford's, adjoining Colonel Avery's. Both good places, pleasantly and centrally located.

A GENTLEMAN of this city, just returned from South Carolina, informs us that Ed F. Blodgett, (late purchasing agent of the State Road,) is about to assume the responsible position of County Treasurer of Newberry county. Foster Blodgett is at Columbia hob-nobbing with Governor Moses. An officer in the United States Army made $15,000 by arresting parties charged with being Ku-klux.

A SCIENTIFIC GAME.—With the genial sunshine and balmy zephyrs of spring comes an earnest longing for outdoor exercises. The game of croquet is eminently a game of science, for it is exercise for the brain, muscles and nerves. It requires a correct eye and steady hands and nerves; calmness of temper and the keenest vigilance. It is highly social and affords rational and healthful amusement to both sexes. Young men need hesitate no longer to engage in the game, for by the revised statutes the booby has been abolished.

ATLANTA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—The March number of the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal is replete with valuable matter. Dr. V. H. Taliaferro contributes a sensible article on "The corset in its relations to uterine diseases." The report of the proceedings of the "Atlanta Academy of Medicine," by Dr. J. B. Baird, is exceedingly interesting. Dr. C. M. Hill contributes an excellent paper on "Surgical Clinic at the Atlanta Medical College." This number closes the tenth volume. J. P. Logan and W. F. Westmoreland, Editors. Terms $3 per annum.

WE had a call yesterday morning from Messrs. Haddon and Werner, of Kentucy, general agents of Watson's copper engraved map of the United States, colored in counties, with a statistical table entitled, "The United States of America." From a personal examination of the work, we pronounce it one of merit giving geographical and statistical information indispensable to the professional and business man. Now that the work can be obtained so cheaply we bespeak for it a large patronage.

POSTMASTER DUNNING.—Our dispatches yesterday show that the present Postmaster of Atlanta stands confirmed. We are glad of it. If we are to have a Radical, we do not think one could be found more generally acceptable. Postmaster Dunning is a Radical of the straightest sect, but honest and efficient. We think the Government has done well to make no change.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the above machine. The general attractive points of excellence in this machine commend it to every one who desires a charming instrument of this character. Its friends claim for it durability of work, handsomeness of stitch, speed of action, rapidity, lightness, easy handling, neat appearance, strong machinery, and general efficiency. The large increase of sales during the past twelve months give satisfactory evidence of its usefulness.

The energetic and prompt agent, Mr. R. J. Wiles, No. 4 DeGive's Opera House, will always be found ready to answer enquiries and is careful in his efforts to please the public.

THE Baltimore Sun says:

Among the passengers who arrived at Camden station, in Baltimore, on Saturday afternoon, from the South, was Wm. A. Fort, a resident of Atlanta, Ga. Having a few moments to spare at the station before the through New York cars started for the President street depot, Mr. Fouts accepted an invitation from a man who gave his name as Martin—who made the acquaintance of the Georgian on the cars and who, also, was en route for New York—to take a walk up Howard street. When near Lombard street the couple were met by a third party, who was extremely glad to meet with Mr. Martin, as "those goods" were all packed, but could not be removed from the store until $75 had been paid upon them. Mr. Martin expressed great sorrow that his money was all in gold pieces, but perhaps Mr. Foute could loan him the $75; if so, it would be returned when Mr. Martin went back to the depot, as his wife had several thousands in greenbacks in her keeping. Mr. Fouts was but too glad to accommodate his (new) acquaintance, but in half an hour afterwards he discovered that Mr. Martin was a swindler, who had cheated him and escaped.

Rev. J. S. Wilson, D. D.

A Good Man Fallen in Israel.

The Exemplary Christian Gone up Higher.

Perhaps there was no man in this section of the country that enjoyed in a greater degree the confidence, esteem and reverence of the

CHURCH OF CHRIST

without respect to creeds or denominational differences than Rev. J. S. Wilson, D. D.

His long life of unswerving devotion to the cause of his master; his exemplary conduct amid all the vicissitudes of life; his broad charity and benevolence, his deep love of the right because it was the right, his unselfish and untiring labor in the work of the Lord for half a century, was the basis of christian confidence in him.

"We know that we have passed from death unto Life, because we love the brethren."

No man had a broader or deeper love for the true christian than Dr. Wilson. It was but natural for every christian to love him. When it was rumored that Dr. Wilson had been stricken with paralysis, the news thrilled through every christian heart. All felt the blow as keenly as if one of their own denomination had been stricken down. For the true christian feels an interest and pride in the Veteran of the Cross.

Yesterday when his death was announced on the streets (although anticipated), every Christian heart wept at the loss sustained by the church. But

"The pains of death are past,
Labor and sorrow cease;
And life's long warfare closed, at last
His soul is found in Peace.
Soldier of Christ! well done;
Praise be thy new employ,
And while eternal ages run,
Rest in thy Savior's joy."

EARLY HISTORY.

Rev. Dr. Wilson was born in Pendleton District, South Carolina, now Pickens and Anderson counties, on the fourth day of January, 1796, and was consequently 77 years old last January. His parents were well-to-do planters. He had two brothers and one sister. One brother, Major William R. Wilson, quite advanced in years, is living in Hall county, in this State. His father's name was J. S.—named after Rev. John Simpson, an eminent divine. His mother's maiden name was Jane Hillhouse.

When Rev. Dr. Wilson was about fourteen years of age his parents removed to Missouri, but moved to Hall county, Georgia, in 1812.

SCHOOL BOY DAYS.

Rev. Dr. Wilson subsequently went to school in South Carolina, where he received a portion of his education under the instruction of Isaac Waddell, D.D. He studied theology under T. Charlton Henry in Columbia.

MINISTERIAL CAREER.

He began his ministerial life at Fairview Church in Greenville District, South Carolina, on the third of October, 1819, in the twenty-third year of his age. He preached here only a short time, and removed to Mackerville, in Elbert county, Georgia, where he preached acceptably for four years. In 1824 he moved to Lawrenceville, in Gwinnett county. Here he preached for twenty years, taught school and did the work of a faithful evangelist.

On the 4th day of January, 1844, he removed to Decatur, in DeKalb county, where he preached and taught school for fifteen years. In 1859 he moved to the city of Atlanta, and from that time until the Sunday preceding the paralytic stroke preached here. In 1841, Dr. Wilson preached the first sermon ever preached in Atlanta, in a warehouse. Rev. Dr. Wilson was a faithful laborer and organized a great many churches in Georgia, beside the one in Atlanta. He was a devoted and untiring Missionary.

FIFTY-FOUR YEARS OF ACTIVE LIFE.

He was an earnest ambassador for Christ for over half a century. He attended the Presbyterian General Assembly as a delegate some ten or twelve times, and at one time presided over the Southern Branch of the Assembly as Moderator. He also attended some thirty-five or forty meetings of the Synod of Georgia—in fact never missed but one meeting.

During the early history of this region, in the prosecution of his missionary work, he preached often to the Indians. The Indians regarded him with deep feelings of friendship. He was very successful as a pastor and preacher. He taught not alone by precept, but by example, "to be always abounding in the work of the Lord."

LAST MOMENTS.

He was stricken down with paralysis and general prostration of the nervous system on Tuesday, the 18th instant, while dressing. He suffered very little until the last thirty-six hours. He was conscious to the last, and closed his own eyes and mouth. He expired at ten o'clock yesterday morning. As earth was receding from his vision and the glory of the Eternal World was bursting on his sight he exclaimed:

"I AM HAPPY,
meet me in heaven!"

Previous to this his mind seemed to be dwelling on preaching—his life-work. He remarked to the elders of his church that he had often prayed with them, and now they must pray for him.

Rev. John Jones, Lt. R. Davis, W. A. Moore, and many members of his church, were with him. Rev. J. T. Leftwich, Rev. R. C. Ketcham and ministers of all denominations called to see him.

Rev. Mr. Burkhead arrived after his death.

The funeral procession will leave the house at half-past 2 o'clock to-day. The coffin will be carried to the church by the pall bearers.

Rev. John Jones will preach the funeral sermon.

All the ministers of Atlanta are desired to be present.

"Time is weeping on the Earth for the lost!
There is bowing in grief to the ground!
But rejoicing and praise 'mid the sanctified host
For a spirit in Paradise found!
Though brightness hath passed from the earth
Yet a starrie new born in the sky,
And a soul hath gone home to the land of its birth
Where are pleasures of fulness of joy
And a new harp is strung, and a new song is given
To the breezes that float over the garden of heaven."

A CURIOUS FIRE.—Thursday morning the policemen on Marietta street smelt the smoke of cloth burning. They could not see the smoke for some time. Between three and four o'clock they discovered a fire in the suction and commission house of Mr. E. Guthman in Odd Fellow's Block on Marietta street. On bursting open the door in the basement (occupied as bar) a dense volume of smoke poured out into the street.

Upon going down into the bar room, it was discovered that a hole had been burned through the floor some two or three feet square. No. 2 and No. 1 were on the spot, and water was put on through the basement. The steamer of No. 2 was at the shop undergoing repairs. The fire was soon extinguished.

The fire must have originated in a pile of cloth and notions on the counter, as a portion of one counter and the ends of two adjoining it were destroyed, and the floor underneath it.

Mr. Guthman had an auction sale Wednesday night and closed up at ten o'clock. How and in what manner the fire had its origin is a mystery. It is supposed that some careless smoker left a lighted cigar on the counter, which being covered in the course of the auction with goods, was overlooked. It burned very slowly. The room being almost air-tight saved the entire building from destruction.

Mr. Guthman was insured for $3,000 by W. H. Hancock. His loss is estimated at from $4,000 to $5,000, though it may exceed it.

It is somewhat singular that there have been several fires in the same store while occupied by other parties. The damage to the bar was slight.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

11	Flint	10	Augusta
12	Tallapoosa	17	Middle
13	Atlanta	18	Ocmulgee
14	Rome	19	Eastern
15	Cherokee	20	Brunswick

SUPREME COURT, *Atlanta*, March 27, 1873.

No. 12, Flint circuit. Argument concluded.

At the conclusion of the argument of J. J. Flynt, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

United States Circuit Court.

Met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, his Honor Judge Erskine presiding.

The equity cause of Cook vs. Meade occupied nearly the whole day. The argument was concluded just at the hour of adjournment. The Judge reserved his decision.

Messrs. Culberson and Brogden represented the complainant, Akers and Lester, contra.

Mr. Thomas P. Lloyd, of Macon county, and W. F. Findley, of Polk county, were upon application admitted to plead and practice at this bar.

The case of the United States vs. Charles Hunt, was called, each an defendant responding, an order was taken forfeiting his bond. This bond is of $1,000. Hunt is charged with violation of the "enforcement" by standing in the parough way of the City Hall at the recent election for Congressmen, and intimidating voters.

A number of criminal cases were called and continued for the term.

The following cases are set down for trial to-day:

McGhee, Davis & Co. vs. Williams, Lawrence & Co.

In Equity—Franklin Academy vs. Clements et al.

The United States vs. Larkin Pagnell, &c.

The United States vs. Elijah Bowden.

Plea vs. William Clark.

Court then adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

The Recent Bankrupt Court Decision.

This Court tried a case of trespass yesterday against Merril Hampshire, white. He was prosecuted at the instance of a negro named Thomas Bailey. Bailey charged him with tearing off and burning some plank belonging to the house Hampshire occupied at West End. The house belonged to the Dollar Savings Bank. The evidence in the case showed that the charge was maliciously instituted, and the warrant was dismissed, the prosecution being required to pay costs.

Station House Report.

The case against Z. A. Clark, the engineer, was tried yesterday morning before the Recorder. The charge against him was "disorderly conduct to the disturbance of citizens." He was discharged upon the ground that the above words could not be construed to cover his case.

We take pleasure in stating that Mr. O. H. Jones was honorably acquitted of the charge of fighting. The other party, Brewster, Mr. J. M. Pound, did not, by any manner of means, come off so well.

Night before last, Mr. Pound, after he had been arrested, went to see the Recorder, made a certain state ment of facts to him relative to his trouble with Mr. Jones, and then plead guilty. He further told the Recorder that he had a car load of stock going down to Macon on last night's train, and that he was very anxious to go along with it. Judge Hammond, after weighing the matter over, concluded he would let him off with ten dollars and costs, which was at once paid, and Pound departed for Macon.

Yesterday morning, when the matter came to be investigated in Court, the facts, as introduced in evidence, were so materially different from those given by Mr. Pound, and reflected so severely against that gentleman, that the Recorder very properly raised the fine to $35 and costs. Mr. Pound, therefore, still owes the city of Atlanta $15.

There were four State arrests made by the police yesterday.

Anne Johnson, colored, was arrested upon a search warrant by officer White and at the instance of O. H. Jones. She is charged with stealing an overcoat and other articles of clothing. The officer searched her house and found some of the stolen things.

Andrew McQuirter, col., was arrested by officers T. G. Jones and Vaughn for carrying concealed weapons. He will be prosecuted.

James Gregory and Henry Brown were arrested by officers Jones and Vaughn for stealing shoes. They will be prosecuted.

Local and Business Notices.

THE largest stock of House furnishing Goods in the city, at

LOWE, DOUGLASS & DALLAS'.
mar27—d2t-thur-sun

EVERYTHING is a bargain at

LOWE, DOUGLASS & DALLAS'.
mar27—d2t-thur-sun

A BEAUTIFUL and full line of striped and solid Silks, of the new shades, at

LOWE, DOUGLASS & DALLAS'.
mar27—d2t-thur-sun

OFFICE OF H. LEWIS, Manufacturer and Jobber of all Varieties of Crackers, south Forsyth street.—Atlanta, Ga., March 25, 1873. Having just received, at the Cracker Factory on Forsyth street, a large lot of boxes from the North, I am now prepared to fill all orders I may be favored with, promptly.
mar23—d3t H. LEWIS.

Spring Tailors Clothiers
EISEMAN & BRO.,
56
WHITEHALL STREET.
Stock

mar25—dtf

JACKSON'S BALSAM cures that most disagreeable of all diseases, the Tothache in one minute, by simply bathing the gums with it. Sold by HEARD, CRAIG & Co.
mar25—dtf

FRIEND, are suffering with Neuralgia? If so, go to Heard, Craig & Co.'s and get a small bottle of Jackson's Magic Balsam, and our word for it, you will be the means of selling 50 bottles of it. mar25—dtf

DRUGGISTS, grocers, supply dealers and dry goods merchants, are writing to the proprietor of Jackson's Magic Balsam every day, soliciting agencies to sell the Balsam, and why is this? Two reasons why. One is its own merits. The other is, its merits are made known through the columns of the newspapers.
mar25—dtf

EVERYBODY is getting excited about Jackson's Balsam. They say it cures every pain and ache that it is applied to.
mar25—dtf

JACKSON'S MAGIC BALSAM will sell fast and always gives satisfaction.
mar25—dtf

JACKSON'S MAGIC BALSAM conquers Poison, masters Pain, and truly proves the sufferers gain. Sold by
HEARD, CRAIG & Co.,
mar25—dtf Atlanta.

SAVANNAH OYSTERS.—I am daily receiving the above Oysters, from Mr. Bellisario's Beds, at Thunderbolt, and offer them for sale at 50c per quart, or $1 75 per gallon, in bulk.
mar2-d1mo L. COOK.

JACKSON'S AALSAM will cure the worst old Chronic case of Rheumatism. Sold by all Druggists. mar25—dtf

GRAND RUSH on Whitehall street to T. L. Wells' to get a nice, fresh Shad!
feb11—dtf

GOOD NEWS.—M. & J. Hirsch, the popular Clothiers, 41 Whitehall street, have established an enviable reputation, and justly too, for their fair dealing with their customers. They are now opening their Spring Stock, which consists of everything known for Gentlemen's Wear, and at prices that defy competition. mar22-d1lapr1

"GOING LIKE HOT CAKES"—Those nice fresh Shad at T. L. WELLS'.
feb11—dtf

OH SHAD! Shad, oh! Received every day by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

SHAD! Shad!! Shad!!! received daily by
feb11-dtf T. L. WELLS.

SHAD! SHAD!—I am daily receiving Shad from Brunswick and Savannah, and sell at low prices. L. COOK.
mar2-1mo

JACKSON'S BALSAM will take the Pain out a Burn sooner than any other remedy in the whole world. Try it. mar25—dtf

FRESH Shad! Fresh Shad!! received every day, by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

CALL at T. L. Wells' and get a nice fresh Shad. feb11-dtf

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Hair Dye; no ridiculous tints, no disappointment, harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown; at all druggists, and 16 Bond street, New York. feb9-deodly

A TRIUMPHANT RECORD.—In glancing back at the history of proprietary medicine in this country, it becomes at once evident that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the most successful of them all. The record of its triumphs covers a period of almost twenty years, and during that time it has probably restored to health and vigor a greater number of debilitated invalids than all other kinds and alleviatives combined. The amount of disease and suffering that has been prevented by its extensive use as a preventive medicine is, of course, incalculable, but life is well known and undisputed fact that the malaria which generates periodic fevers and many other diseases, and deranges the digestive organs, is thoroughly expelled from the system when fortified in advance by a course of this vegetable tonic.

mar16—2eod1 wfri1

HOME OF HEALTH.—Invalids from the North will find Dr. Miller's Home of Health, in Atlanta, one of the most desirable places to live in New York City. The location is first-class; rooms large, airy and elegant; table excellent; and prices reasonable. The celebrated Turkish Baths, the Electric Baths, Swedish Movements and Lifting Cure are in the establishment. Transient or permanent boarders accommodated. Send for circular. Address E. P. Miller, M. D., 19 and 21 W. 20th St., N. Y.
mar16—deod10t

COTTON STATES Life Insurance Company

OF

Macon, Georgia.

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCIES,
ATLANTA, GA., March 11th, 1873.

MESSRS. J. GADSDEN KING and J. C. CAMPBELL have been appointed STATE AND TRAVELING AGENTS of this Company, for the State of Georgia. As such, they are commended by the officers of the Company to the public.

The undersigned desires to announce to all interested, that he is prepared to offer, to FIRST-CLASS AGENTS,

LIBERAL TERMS.

The Company is found, by those who have tried it, to be very easily worked. As a

HOME INSTITUTION

our people are disposed to patronize it.

WM. J. MAGILL,
mar15-deod6w Superintendent Agencies.

FILLEY'S FAMOUS

CHARTER OAK STOVES

ARE MADE SOLELY BY THE

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

Are doing more and BETTER COOKING, DOING IT Quicker and Cheaper, Than any Stove of the same size.

ARE ALWAYS, LOW-PRICED, RELIABLE, And Operate Perfectly.

Will do your COOKING CHEAP AND FAST, QUICK AND CLEAN.

ALWAYS WARRANTED AND SOLD BY

L. B. LANGFORD,
mar16—deod&wsm Atlanta, Georgia

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL NET weight, as represented.

Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.
mar4—deod8mo

Babies Supplied

WITH CARRIAGES at all prices. We have the LARGEST STOCK ever brought to Atlanta.
mar25-d1w FRED HOPE, 91 Whitehall Street.

NOTICE.

WE have twelve or fifteen children, boys and girls, (white,) ranging from six to thirteen years old, at the Gate City Male and Female School. We will appreciate said children to proper persons who may desire them. For further information in reference to them call upon or address W. F. STEWART Esq., Superintendent, care of Judge Hammock, Mayor, Atlanta, Ga.

DAN'L PITTMAN,
Ordinary Fulton County.
March 26th, 1873. mar26-d3t-3owtl

THE MANSION HOUSE, by Mesdames Wharton, late of the Lindsey Temporal House, Market street. This splendid house, so convenient, well arranged and desirable in every particular, has been remodeled and furnished in the best of style.

Parties desiring day board, or board and lodging, will find this house convenient to the business portion of the city.
dec28-d1w

CHOICE HOTEL.
Corner Broad and Bridge Streets.
ROME, GA.
J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.
Situated in the business part of the city.
Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.
feb6-tf LOUIS A. CRAIG, Clerk.

Sims House,
LA GRANGE, GEORGIA.
THOMAS W. McGEE.....Proprietor.

THIS House is undergoing thorough repairs and will be fitted out in the next few days with new furniture and fixtures. The coming public will find the very best the market affords. Charges moderate.
jan19-dtf

Wayside House,
RINGGOLD, GEORGIA.

IS now open for the reception of guests together with transportation to Catoosa Springs, and all other accessible points of note at reasonable rates. All trains will be taken to and from the house free of charge.
jan26—dtf A. T. SHELTON & LAND.

BARLOW HOUSE,
TERRELL, GEORGIA.
WILEY JONES.....Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The proprietor hereby notifies the public generally, and the traveling community in particular, that he has and will give constant attention to the comfort of those who may favor the house with their patronage. Rates of charges reasonable. Conveyances will be at the depot for the house.
apr2—dtf

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
KINGSTON, GEORGIA.
D. ROBINSON.....Proprietor.

THIS OLD Property Stands is now being fitted up and will be known in future as the Planters' Hotel. It is hoped by careful attention to the guests to merit a share of the public patronage. The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords.
apr2—dtf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BY WILLIAM J. SIBERT,
Close to the Court House and Depot.
HARRISON, GEORGIA.

Guests will find every convenience and comfort. Terms reasonable. Horses fed at reasonable rates.
apr2—dtf

CONYERS HOTEL,
By D. F. SMITH.
CONYERS, GA.

THIS HOUSE is within one hundred yards of the depot, and is now open for the reception of guests. Supplied with the best the market affords. Give him a call and be convinced. Terms reasonable.
apr2—dtf

BARNES' Albany House,
Corner Pine and Jackson Sts.,
ALBANY, GA.

Guests in and from all trains.
apr2—dtf

INHALING SYSTEM!

DR. J. A. JONES

IS NOW PRACTICING AT THE

KIMBALL HOUSE, Atlanta, Ga.

WHERE HE WILL REMAIN UNTIL

APRIL THE FIFTEENTH.

Letters on Prevalent Diseases that Affect the American Nation.

SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC CATARRH

BY DR. J. A. JONES.

THE above cut represents DR. JONES' new method of curing diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Tracheitis, Laryngitis, Consumption, Enlarged Tonsils, Pleuritis, Breaking up Congestion of the Lungs and Liver, and effecting cures of the Respiratory Organs with certainty and ease, that cannot be reached by any other method.

His remedies are reduced to warm spray-are specific in their nature; they reach the whole diseased surface at every breath; they are carried directly into the blood without having to go through the process of digestion; only certain pregnant remedies can be used by the system.

A few so-called family doctors are experimenting with the Inhaler and their Cassinos, Indines, and other relics of barbarism peculiar to that practice—the result is, they are destroying the reputation of the only system that will cure Throat Disease. Only certain mild remedies can be taken into the Lungs, and they are not kept by druggists nor known to the general profession.

1st. Of the head—heavy, dull, aching, over the eyes, sometimes extending back through different parts of the head, and causing a weight or heat of confidence on top of the head, tingling and cracking noise in the ears, dullness of hearing—often the secretion collects in middle ear, closing up the eustachian tubes, producing deafness—the lining membrane being the same from the head through the whole alimentary canal, and down into the lungs, it has the right to extend itself to affect the whole system. It becomes virulent in the nose sometimes, causing a cancerous, or producing offensive breath, discharges of yellowish matter, sometimes in the throat, sometimes in the nose, and if the partition bone is only affected, then the features are flat, and when they discharge, which is generally after meals, they cause the person patient to blow more easily, and the head feels more clear—the heaviness over the eyes and across the forehead is perhaps entirely gone, but it is regenerated by every fresh cold. The cold in the head, which the unfortunate catarrhal sufferer has many times of years to neutralize or destroy, and thereby be enabled to go into society without being a positive nuisance, which persons of both sexes are, on account of this burdensome and offensive disease, called OZOENA, which has now assumed a Tertiary form of Cancer, destroying everything but the outside skin, letting the nose sink in, extending to the throat, destroying the voice, etc., when the disease is called Laryngitis, Tracheitis, Bronchitis, etc.

SYMPTOMS OF THE THROAT.

A collection of tenacious slimy secretion falling down into the throat and thrown out—hawking, raspings, hoarseness and scraping to keep open the wind pipe; difficult breathing, oppression and soreness under the breast bone; tenderness in the left side; rheumatic pains between the shoulders; stiff neck on taking cold; palpitation of the heart; torpid liver; constitution, yellow complexion; dull, pale and heavy feeling; extreme shortness of breath; soreness of stomach pit; bloated sensation; belching of wind; yawning, gaping keeping mouth open to breathe; distress, sleepless nights; worse when lying down, and it now terminates either in Consumption of the Lungs, or hollows the mucous membrane through the whole alimentary canal, thus creating dyspepsia, costiveness, piles, inflammation of the Bladder, trouble in the Urinary Organs, (and in females, many there with bad quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.

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OZOENA.

An Offensive Disease in the Nose.

Which eats away the partition bone, destroys the sense of smell, produces green or yellowish scabs, in the shape of the nostril—sometimes flat, often tainted with blood and matter; causing weight and dull aching over the eyes, headache, loss of memory, giddiness, etc. This disease is often caused by neglected colds, by suppressed skin diseases, scrofula, scarlet fever, Pustules, Syphilis, and by contagious and infectious diseases, and is itself contagious. It often extends to the throat, producing Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and CONSUMPTION! It is a Tertiary form of Cancer, DESTROYING the NOSE and THROAT when too long neglected. DR. JONES is the ONLY Physician in the United States who thoroughly understands curing this dangerous disease. He does not stop the offensive smell in FIVE MINUTES, and relieves the sufferer in every way AT ONCE, and CURES the disease in a short time. For this disease Dr. Jones has special instruments with which to spray his specific remedies to the spot. Nasal Douches and catarrh remedies generally drive this disease to the lungs more quickly.

Letter No. 3.

By DR. J. A. JONES, of London.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Prevalent in America and Europe.

1. OFTEN HEAD.—Tingling feeling with a sense of dryness and obstruction of the nose, dripping, running of a watery secretion; as it progresses, the secretion becomes thicker, with obstruction of one or both nostrils breaking, thickening of the throat, coughing, etc. 2. Catarrh of the Head prevails at all epidemics, and is called Influenza; with or without fever, and many of the symptoms just mentioned; there is generally considerable fever, with pains over the eyes, and often a dry, afterward a copious secretion of mucous, which may become opaque or watery, difficulty of breathing, etc. 3. Nose—Tingling, dryness, sense of soreness, extending under the breast bone to the pit of the stomach; the fits of coughing may occasion vomiting, often, however, preceding; as the disease progresses, the throat becomes very sore, and the lungs sink in, extending to the throat, destroying the voice, etc., when the disease is called Laryngitis, Tracheitis, Bronchitis, etc.

CATARRH.—Dr. Jones' new process of inhaling, which is simple, sure and effectual, relieves the most severe cases of catarrh in from one to three days. Dr. Jones' treatment for Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis, Tracheitis, Laryngitis, Consumption, Enlarged Tonsils, Pleuritis, Breaking up Congestion of the Lungs and Liver, and effecting cures of the Respiratory Organs with certainty and ease, that cannot be reached by any other method.

His remedies are reduced to warm spray—are specific in their nature; they reach the whole diseased surface at every breath; they are carried directly into the blood without having to go through the process of digestion; only certain pregnant remedies can be used by the system.

A few so-called family doctors are experimenting with the Inhaler and their Cassinos, Indines, and other relics of barbarism peculiar to that practice—the result is, they are destroying the reputation of the only system that will cure Throat Disease. Only certain mild remedies can be taken into the Lungs, and they are not kept by druggists nor known to the general profession.

1st. Of the head—heavy, dull, aching over the eyes, sometimes extending back through different parts of the head, and causing a weight or heat of confidence on top of the head, tingling and cracking noise in the ears, dullness of hearing—often the secretion collects in middle ear, closing up the eustachian tubes, producing deafness—the lining membrane being the same from the head through the whole alimentary canal, and down into the lungs, it has the right to extend itself to affect the whole system. It becomes virulent in the nose sometimes, causing a cancerous, or producing offensive breath, discharges of yellowish matter, sometimes in the throat, sometimes in the nose, and if the partition bone is only affected, then the features are flat, and when they discharge, which is generally after meals, they cause the person patient to blow more easily, and the head feels more clear—the heaviness over the eyes and across the forehead is perhaps entirely gone, but it is regenerated by every fresh cold. The cold in the head, which the unfortunate catarrhal sufferer has many times of years to neutralize or destroy, and thereby be enabled to go into society without being a positive nuisance, which persons of both sexes are, on account of this burdensome and offensive disease, called OZOENA, which has now assumed a Tertiary form of Cancer, destroying everything but the outside skin, letting the nose sink in, extending to the throat, destroying the voice, etc., when the disease is called Laryngitis, Tracheitis, Bronchitis, etc.

SYMPTOMS OF THE THROAT.

A collection of tenacious slimy secretion falling down into the throat and thrown out—hawking, raspings, hoarseness and scraping to keep open the wind pipe; difficult breathing, oppression and soreness under the breast bone; tenderness in the left side; rheumatic pains between the shoulders; stiff neck on taking cold; palpitation of the heart; torpid liver; constitution, yellow complexion; dull, pale and heavy feeling; extreme shortness of breath; soreness of stomach pit; bloated sensation; belching of wind; yawning, gaping keeping mouth open to breathe; distress, sleepless nights; worse when lying down, and it now terminates either in Consumption of the Lungs, or hollows the mucous membrane through the whole alimentary canal, thus creating dyspepsia, costiveness, piles, inflammation of the Bladder, trouble in the Urinary Organs, (and in females, many there with bad quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy. CATARRH.—Dr. Jones' new process of inhaling, which is simple, sure and effectual, relieves the most severe cases of catarrh in from one to three days. Dr. Jones' treatment for Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis, Tracheitis, Laryngitis, Consumption, En

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

"IN IRONS."

In irons! are you?
Under the feet of the stern-eyed world?
Wrestle and struggle,
Never despond!
It doubly fretes
The galling bond.

Up and be doing!
See not for pity, nor pray for Death;
Both are ignoble;
With clank of chain
Smother and stifle
The moan of pain.

Would you be free?
And owe to others the boon of Right?
Never! If worthy,
From hand and brain
Wring it; self-made,
Or fetter, M Lamp.

Up from despair!
Endurance is the armor Success must wear;
Would you conquer?—dare?
Battles are won
Over the black cloud
Blazes the Sun!

A NASBY LETTER.

Mr. Nasby Goes to Washington and from thence to North Eston, the Home of Oakes Ames.

His Account of the Banquet in Honor of Mr. Ames.

NORTH ESTON,
(Wich is in the State of Massychoosits,)
March 14, 1873.

The Credit Mobilier bizues so excited me that I coodent stay in the quiet and classic shades uv the corners, while it wuz goin on. "Where the carrion is there will the buzzard be also." In the Credit Mobilier I smelt carrion—to whom I alood as to buzzard it is not necessary to spec f/. I went to Washington.

I hed a curiosity to see how the constitooents uv the great Ames wood receive him, and I hed an opportunity to gratify that curiosity. Mr. Ames sejested to me that I shood go, and he slipped suthin into my hand. I fell into his trap the same ez the placid Colfax did, and sed I wood go.

"If my people insist on given me a recepshun," sed he, "see to it that it is spontaneous, I hev a conservatory wich it may be worth while to see—ef they want flowers to decorate the tables—but stuff. Speeches will be necessary, and we must hev 'em, but see that yoo select men who will do it spontaneously. Were I a hard man I cood make it uncomfortable for the honest free men in North Easton who shood refoose to cheer at the proper time, but—I will say no more. My family doctor makes a good speech, and the school teacher is a poet. I have heard that he hez hed an idea uv writin a poem in wich I am to be crowned with laurels, and the ages do homage to me, and possibly he mite hev it done to read at this reseptahn—but uv course it aint for me to say. My factry will turn out strong, uv course. But go and visit North Easton."

I did so. Mr. Ames hez a factry at North Easton wich makes shovels. The physician doctors sick shovel makers, and insists on bringin into the world embryo shovel makers; the store-keeper sells goods to shovel makers; the teacher teaches young shovel makers; the shoemaker and tailor labor for shovel makers, and the preacher preaches to shovel makers. Mr. Ames is the boss shovel maker—he is the sun uv this system. Ef he hed bustid in this Credit Mobilier, the factry wood hev ben closed, North Easton wood hev vanished into thin air, and a few years hence all that the curous traveler wood find wood be the last shovel maker—a gray-haired man, sittin on the rooins uv the biler-arch, starin about in a wild, vacant way.

Mr. Ames owns this shovel factory in North Easton, and North Easton believes Mr. Ames to be honest. They reject with intense scorn the idea that he ever did anything wrong, or that he could do anything wrong. So the next day after my arrival, and after I had interviewed the leadin citizens, a public recepshun wuz tendered Mr. Ames—a spontaneous recepshun on the party uv the people, uv wich Mr. Ames wuz kept in profound ignorance, and I wuz requested to direct it.

I sejested then that it be held in the skool-house, (wich Mr. Ames built,) and that the music be furnished by the North Easton band (wich Mr. Ames equipped). It wuz deemed necessary to give the proceedins a religious cast, so I requested the pastor uv the church wich Mr. Ames attends to ask the blessin. The family physician uv the great and good Mr. Ames wuz set down to preside and prepose his health, and the general Committee uv Arrangements wuz made up from the store-keepers who do business in Mr. Ames' store. The clerks and book-keepers in Mr. Ames' factory were distributed along the tables at regler intervals to prodooce spontaneous applause at sich times ez I shood indikate.

Here trouble set in. The family physician had relatives away from North Easton, and he didn't like to do it.

"Prepare your speech," sed I peremptorily.

"Must I say," sed this wretched man, pale with anxiety, "must I say that Mr. Ames is an honest man, which is the noblest work uv God (which I believe is the noblest work, there is so little uv it) and likewise that he is gold wich hes passed through the croocible, and come out brighter? Heavens! Must I? Is there no escape?"

"Must yoo? My friend, I shood say so. This spontaneous gatherin must take place. If yoo refoose do yoo know wat will happen to yoo? Another physician will prescribe the simble cathartic and the energetic emetic—another's calomel will wrench the bowels uv North Easton and make bizness for the undertaker. By the way, ez the undertaker hez an interest in yoor continyooance here, he ought to do half the speech-makin."

The frame uv mind uv this physician may be inferred from the fact that he didn't see the sarcasm uv this last remark. But it cood n't hev ben expected.

"An honest man is the noblest work uv God, and gold from the croocible," groaned he. "Is there other impromtu remarks that I must make?"

"None. These are the reglers, and will anser. But don't be cast down, my friend. It is only for a minit, and after yoo hev done sich things a few times yoo won't notis it. Be uv good cheer."

The night came. The skool-house wuz illoominated—the tables wuz ornamented with flowers, the Ameses were grouped, the clergyman offered up his little prayer, and the eatin went on. At its conclooosion the Doctor rose, and addressin the great and good Ames, remarked that his friends and neighbors hed met that they mite extend to him the hand uv welcom e—that they met ez friends and neighbors, to show him that they hed the most perfect confidence in his honesty and integrity, and that while wicked men had endeavored to blast his fair name, North Easton hed allus looked upon him ez an honest man, wich wuz the noblest work uv God. ["Hear! hear!" from the Superintendent uv the cast shop, and three cheers proposed by the second book-keeper in the factory.] But ez there wuz others wich hed more flooency present, he wood close by perposing ez a sentiment: "Hon. Oakes Ames, like gold from the croocible, he hez passed the fiery ordeel, and comes out purer and brighter than ever."

The Doctor sat down the most depressed man I ever saw. But he hed done all that we expected uv him. He hed got in both quotashens, and his speech, ez it spoke it, didn't vary materially from the slips wich hed printed the day afore the banquet for the press.

Our guest replied, thanking them for the spontaneous triboot, wich was the more gratifying becos it wuz spontaneous and unsought. He wuz strong in the consciousness uv rectitood. Troo, he hed sold stock to members uv Congress for less than it was worth, but wuz that bribery? He trusted his vindicashen to his friends and neighbors.

Other speeches was made. The defamers uv the great and good man were denounced ez perjured villians, and the buildin uv all the public works in the country from the Erie Canal to date, were ascribed to his ability, by the enthoosiastic agents in the factry. So complimentary were the references that I, myself, got to feelin that in the articles uv Roman integrity and truth, and sich, the late G. Washington wuz a thief beside Mr. Ames.

One enthoosiastic man, the principal of Mr. Ames' skool, read a poem of his own, in which he hed Mr. Ames being crowned with laurels and fucher ages doin homage to him, wich wuz an exceedin wrecchin effort for a man on so small a salary. But he knows how to make his elevation permanent.

After this spontaneous recepshun wuz over, the servants uv the gests had good Ames carefully gathered up the dishes and spoons and sich and tuk em back to the

in large tubbs for the great and good man's pigs and poultry—for the great man is thrifty and wont to waste nothin—he distributed the flowers among the ladies, and North Easton retired to its virchuous couch. The receppshun wuz a success, and it didn't cost the great Ames to exceed $500, inclooding my charges for arranging it.

I think seriously of movin to North Easton. I kin make a better speech than the doctor—a better prayer than the minister, and kin sling a better poem than the skool-master. But if I shood hev many sich occasions for sich services, I shood want better pay than any uv them git. I kin afford to risk that, however. The great and good Ames knows talent, and I know the great and good Ames. I shel pitch my tent in North Easton ef possible.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(wich wuz Postmaster.)

Reading Notices.

BE True to Your Teeth and they will be true to you. Never will you need false ones, if you use the Sozodont morning and evening. It imparts indestructibility to the enamel, keeps it white and spotless, and wonderfully improves the breath.
mar23—d1w&w1t

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."
mar25—d3t-tues-thurs-sat

FOR derangement of the Liver, for Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Piles, etc., Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator certainly has no superior. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system. I have tried it thoroughly, and speak what I know. REV. S. GARDNER,
Atapulgus, Ga.
mar25—deod1w&w1t

CONSUMERS should use from one-fourth to one-half less of Dooly's than of other Yeast or Baking Powders. It is put up full weight. mar25—deod1w

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.—A single dose relieves the most distressing cough, soothes nervousness and produces refreshing sleep. Very pleasant to take. mar26—d1w

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York.
oct8—d1y

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC CANDY embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
feb26— dec25—deodly

Specie Payments Resumed,
—AT—
LEE SMITH'S,
feb27-tf. NO. 16, MARIETTA STREET.

ATTENTION CAPITALISTS!

TREASURY OF GEORGIA:
ATLANTA, March 10, 1873.

An Act of the last Legislature authorizes and directs the Governor to issue bonds of the State of Georgia to the amount of twelve hundred thousand dollars, with interest at

EIGHT PER CENT.,

payable semi-annually in April and October.

These Bonds will bear date 1st April, 1873, and will become due in annual instalments of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

on the 1st day of April, 1875, and the like amount on the same date each year thereafter until the whole amount authorized is paid—to-wit: on the 1st day of April, 1885. Appropriation is made for their payment and the annual interest, in the act authorizing their issue, which, being part of the contract,

IS IRREPEALABLE.

Being relieved from State, county, and municipal taxation, their purchase amounts to almost a ten per cent. investment, to which the attention of

TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS EXECUTORS, Etc.

is especially called; and as they are issued in par for redemption of overdue Bonds of the State, most of which bear only six per cent. interest, they are offered at par for these securities.

Their number, sizes, and time of payment will be as follows, viz:

1,000 bonds of $250 each, due in 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878.....$400,000
800 bonds of $500 each, due in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882.....400,000
400 bonds of $1,000 each, due in 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886.....400,000

The Bonds are in the hands of the engraver, and will be ready for issue very shortly after they are received from him. Meanwhile, all who desire to exchange or invest can, by forwarding their old bonds or the currency to this department, receive certificates, if the bonds should not be ready, drawing interest from the date of the bonds; and on notice given of their completion, the certificates can be brought forward and the bonds delivered. Choice of Bonds to first applicants.

JOHN JONES,
Treasurer.

All the papers in the State are requested to publish until the 1st of April, and forward their accounts to the Treasury for payment mar11-d1tilapr1

Take Notice!
REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 3 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send 75 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta Street,
After October 1st, 1872.
sep19— feb27-tf

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK three times each week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrive in Duluth by 2 o'clock P. M., in time for down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.

Careful drivers. Terms moderate.
sept1—tf

NATIONAL HOTEL,
(FORMERLY TYBEE HOUSE)
Dalton, Ga.
O'NEILL & BARCLAY, Prop'rs.
R. P. O'NEILL, JOHN BARCLAY.
jan26-tf

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Henrys, Smith & Townsend, in the following case, to-wit:

Henrys, Smith & Townsend versus
James L. Logan.

I have levied upon, as the property of James L. Logan, one lot of land in the city of Atlanta, fronting on Mitchell street, one hundred feet, and running back, at right angles with the front line, hundred and fifty feet, and west by Shaw's property, being a part of land lot number 76, in the 14th district of Originally Henry, now Fulton, county of the State of Georgia, being the lot on which Jennie L. Logan now resides, and will sell the same at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in April,

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiffs' attorney.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 1st, 1873.

WILLIAM M. REED,
U. S. Marshal, N. D. Ga.
mar2-td

THE "GENUINE"
"COAL CREEK COAL!"
J. M. BORN, Jr. & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yards, No. 1 on Marietta street, second door above the Capitol and Post Office, and No. 9 on the

Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts.,

Opposite G. H. Jones, Esq., and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek Lump" and Anthracite Coal. The new office and yard on the last named streets, we have found necessary to open within the last few days for the accommodation of our friends, and the public in the eastern and southern part of the city, where they may at all times find our planned and accommodating little "JOE CORRIGAN" to wait upon them.

Call at either office, and we will sell you

GOOD COAL

AT FAIR PRICES, for grates or manufactories.
jan8—3m

DOORS,
SASHES,
BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS, AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.

LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.

ORDER WORK SOLICITED.

SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.

KEOGH & THORNE,
214 AND 216 CANAL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Nov26-d1y

CAT TAIL MILLET.

THE GREAT GREEN FORAGE PLANT,
For Sale by
Mark W. Johnson.
Seedsman, Atlanta, Georgia.
Sunflower Seed wanted. mar. 9-d1w

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

$500,000
CASH GIFTS,
$100,000 FOR ONLY $10

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT in charge of the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift			$100,000
" " "	"		50,000
" " "	"		25,000
" " "	"		20,000
" " "	"		10,000
" " "	"		5,0 0
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000	each	24,000
50 " "	500	"	25,000
80 " "	400	"	32,000
100 " "	300	"	30,000
150 " "	200	"	30,000
590 " "	100	"	59,000
9,000 " "	10	"	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts all Cash			$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent concert, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TICKETS only, will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $10, halves $5, and quarters $2.50. Eleven whole tickets for $100. No discount on less than $ 00 orders. Nothing could be more appropriate to presents than tickets to this BANQUET OF WEALTH, or more likely to produce grander satisfactory results. The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which by the special act authorizing the Concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. This Concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them, and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme, from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished free of cost to any who apply. The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications, pertaining to the Gift Concert, should be addressed.

E. F. DURRETT, Pres't.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec. Public Library of Kentucky.
FARMERS & DROVER'S BANK, Treasurer.

As the time for the Concert is close at hand, (April 8th,) no letter inviting tickets should need in their orders IMMEDIATELY if they would avoid the rush and delay absolutely unavoidable in the few days preceding the Drawing. All orders and applications for agencies, circulars and information will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky.,
Agent Public Library Ky.
PHILLIPS & CREW, }
REDWINE & FOX, } Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
H. M. HAMMET, Agent, Marietta, Ga.
jan15-d1w&wsow-april5

For Sale.

1 NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, very conveniently arranged. Terms very easy—one-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

Also, FOR SALE,

BRICK! BRICK!

1,000,000 GOOD BRICK for my own manufacture.

For particulars all on the undersigned, corner of West Cain and Williams streets, or address me to P. O. Box 488, Atlanta.
dec24-d1f

GEORGIA REPORTS.

WE WILL PUBLISH SIXTH GEORGIA REPORTS jointly. Part 1st, by the late Reporter, will be out by 1st February, 1873. Part 2d, by the present Reporter, will follow immediately. Both parts will be delivered only to those who subscribe and pay $5 00 in advance of publication. Payments may be made to either of us.

The bound volumes from 31 to 44, both included, may be had from either of us at $7 00 per volume.

N. J. HAMMOND,
Late Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
HENRY JACKSON,
Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
Jan19—d3mo

BARNESVILLE HOTEL,

GEO. M. ROCKWELL, Proprietor.

THE traveling public will find at this House good accommodation, polite and attentive Porters at every train to take charge of baggage and conduct guests to the Hotel. nov16-d3m

JAMES LOCHREY,
Atlanta Dye Works!

The Largest Establishment of its Kind IN GEORGIA.

DYEING AND CLEANING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND BY A FULL CORPS OF THE BEST WORKMEN.

HAVING ENLARGED MY DYE WORKS AND now prepared to execute all orders for Dyeing and Cleaning at the shortest possible time and at low prices. Feathers Dyed in Black and delivery of work was due to the scarcity of hands. I have now, however, a full corps of experienced workmen

JUST FROM THE NORTH,

and am fully prepared to execute rapidly all work that may be offered.

OFFICE on MITCHELL St., near WHITEHALL.

JAMES LOCHREY,
jan16—d3mo POST OFFICE BOX 548.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER.

IT has been demonstrated by a series of repeated experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is a specific for that class of diseases originating in a disordered condition of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Such as Gravel, Calculus, Diabetes, Dropsy, Retention, Incontinence, Inflammation, Irritation, Ulceration, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diseases of the Prostate, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, Uterine Catarrh, Ulceration of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Exhaustion. It is the Greatest Antidote known for Dyspepsia, Intemperance and Impure Blood. It counts the Most Eminent Physicians and Clergymen in the land among those who endorse its virtues. Every bottle of the Genuine Gettysburg Katalysine Water has the name of the Proprietor blown in the glass. Pamphlets containing Certificates of Cures, Analysis, Directions for use, &c., can be had of Druggists, who will fill the order at the Springs, or at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in April,

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiffs' attorney.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 1st, 1873.

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mar2-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RATIONAL TREATMENT of Kidney, Urinary, and Liver diseases is effected by Hamilton's Bucha & Dandelion. It acts directly on these organs, enabling them to perform their healthy functions, thereby purifying the blood, which cures Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, etc.

W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

12 SAMPLES sent by mail for $2c. Best retail quick seller for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 160 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Employment, $100 per week. Agents & others to sell a new article, indispensable to merchants & manf'rs. Add. with stamp, E. B Smith & Co. 95 Liberty-st., N. Y.

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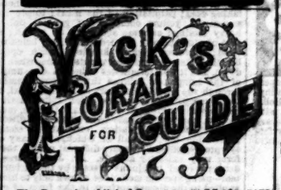

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